Morning Oregonian.

VOL. XXVIII. PORTLAND, OREGON. WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1888. NO. 8695.

THE P. HOTALING CO

Nos. 1, 3, 5 and 7 North First St., Portland, Or.,

Importers and Wholesale Liquor Dealers.

—SOLE AGENTS—

J. E. Cutter Whiskies

Pommery Sec Champagne, Val Blatz Weiner Beer,
Piper Heidsick Champagne, White Rock Mineral Water.

G. Shindler & Co.

Bedroom and Parlor Suites,
Folding Beds (all styles),
School Desks, Odd Chairs,
Chiffoniers, Side Boards,
Best Assortment in Portland.

SALESROOM—166 First, through block 200 feet to 167 and 169 Front Street.

G. SHINDLER & CO., Portland, Or.

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CALIFORNIA POWDER WORKS.

Hercules, Champion and Black Blasting

Powders, Caps and Fuse.

J. M. ARTHUR, Agent, 25 Pine St., Portland.

ASK FOR WENEKER'S

New Export Bottled Beer,

EXCELSIOR.

It is especially brewed for this purpose, and superior to all others on the Pacific Coast.

G. COHN & BRO.,

Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants,

108 and 170 Front St., Portland, Oregon.

SHINGLES for sale in lots to suit.

W. H. HAYWARD & CO.,

Wine and Spirit Merchants,

No. 63 Front St. - - - - - Portland, Oregon.

Cyrus Noble Bourbon! Old Hickory Bourbon!
Manhattan Club Bourbon!
Ex SHIP JAMES DRUMMOND, from New York.

C. L. HOGAN,

SUCCESSOR TO J. B. CONGLE.

—Manufacturer and Importer of—

Saddles, Harness, Saddlery Hardware, Collars, Whips, Horse Clothing, Robes, Leather, Carriage Trimmings, Etc.

108 & 110 FRONT ST., - - - PORTLAND, OR.

FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN THE BEST MEDICINE IS TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

A Delightful Substitute FOR NAUSEOUS DRUGS, IS TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

I FELT BAD IN THE MORNING.
I COULD EAT NO BREAKFAST.
I LACKED ENERGY.
I COULD NOT DIGEST WELL.
I FELT LOW IN SPIRITS.
I HAD NO AMBITION.
I FEEL WELL NOW.
I TAKE

Part[illegible]s.

CHAS. KOHN & CO.,

AGENTS.

[illegible] Front Street, Portland, Or.

[illegible] Beer.

HIGHEST PREMIUM

BREWERY:

Twenty-Second Street, bet. B and F.

FULL WEIGHT PURE

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE

Its superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States Government. Endorsed by the heads of the Great Universities as the Strongest, Purest, and most Healthful. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder does not contain Ammonia, Lime, or Alum. Sold only in Cans.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.
NEW YORK. CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS.

FAIRBANK'S

Standard Scales.

Warehouse Trucks.

Write for Prices.

L. H. PARKER, Agent,
No. 9 Oak st., Portland, Or.

PROWELL'S No 7 LINIMENT

MONEY REFUNDED

E. E. PROWELL, DRUGGIST

FOR PAIN AND RHEUMATISM

SKIN, SCALP AND BLOOD

Diseases Cured by Cuticura Remedies When Hot Springs, Doctors and All Other Medicines Fail.

Having been a sufferer for two years and a half from a disease caused by a bruise on the leg, and having been cured by the **Cuticura Remedies** when all other methods and remedies failed, I deem it my duty to recommend them. I visited Hot Springs to no avail and tried several doctors without success, and at last our principal druggist, Mr. John P. Finley (to whom I shall ever feel grateful), spoke to me about **Cuticura**, and I commenced to give them a trial. With the result that I am perfectly cured. There is now no sore about me. I think I can show the largest surface where my sufferings (varying from of any one in the state. **The Cuticura Remedies** are the best blood and skin cures manufactured. I refer to Reggie Bolton, Finley and Dr. R. C. Montgomery, both of this place, and to Mr. Sumlin, of Lake Lee, Miss.

ALEXANDER BEACH, Greenville, Miss.

Mr. Beach used the **Cuticura Remedies** at our request, with results as above stated.

A. B. FINLAY & CO., Druggists.

SCROFULA 7 YEARS CURED.

I have been troubled with scrofula seven years, which first started on the top of my head, giving me infinite trouble, with constant itching, oozing off of dry scales, and a watery liquid exuded from under the scales. I treated it for seven years unsuccessfully, and was unable to check it until I found your **Cuticura Remedies**. One box **Cuticura**, one cake **Cuticura Soap** and one bottle **Cuticura Resolvent** completely cured me, my skin becoming perfectly clear and smooth. S. J. DAVIS,

Artesia, Los Angeles Co., Cal.

SKIN DISEASE 5 YEARS CURED.

Your **Cuticura Remedies** did wonderful things for me. They cured my skin disease, which has been of five years' standing, after hundreds of dollars had been spent in trying to cure it. Nothing did me any good until I commenced the use of the **Cuticura Remedies**. Our house will never be without them.

MISS. ROSA KELLY,
Rockwell City, Calhoun Co., Ia.

Sold everywhere. Price, **Cuticura**, 50c; **Soap**, 25c; **Resolvent**, $1. Prepared by the **POTTER DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.**, Boston, Mass.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations and 100 testimonials.

PIMPLES, black-heads, red, rough, chapped and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.

NO RHEUMATIC ABOUT ME!

In one minute the **Cuticura** Anti-Pain Plaster relieves Rheumatic, Sciatic, sudden, sharp and nervous Pains, Strains and Weaknesses. The first and only pain-killing Plaster. 25 cents.

HINDERCORNS.

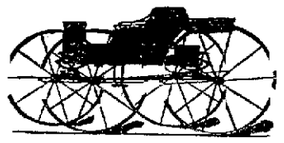
The only sure Cure for Corns. Stops all pain. Ensures comfort to the feet. 15c. at Druggists. Hiscox & Co., N.Y.

CONSUMPTIVE

Have you Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, Indigestion? Use PARKER'S GINGER TONIC without delay. It is invaluable for all affections of the throat and Breathing Organs, Colds, Exhaustion, and all pains and disorders of the Stomach and Bowels. 50c. and $1. at Druggists.

M. A. GUNST & CO., Sole Agents,
Cor. First and Alder Sts., Portland, Or.

CARRIAGE REPOSITORY.



FRANK BROS. IMPLEMENT CO.

68 and 70 Front St., Portland, Or.

A complete line of Carriages, Cabriolets, Phaetons, Top and Open Buggies, Carts, Spring Wagons, Surreys, Harness and Horse Goods. Also a Full Line of

Farm, Dairy and Mill Machinery.

It will be to your interest to call on us before purchasing. Our Illustrated Catalogue furnished on application.

WOOD! WOOD! WOOD!

Slab wood—$1 50 per load—from Weidler's Mill. Orders left at the Box at head of Alder-st will be promptly attended to. W. S. L. M. & M. CO.

ALL HAVANA FILLED 5¢ CIGAR

"Del" Cigarettes

ARE THE BEST.

CIGARETTE SMOKERS WHO ARE WILLING to pay a little more than the price charged for the ordinary trade Cigarettes will find the

"Del" Cigarettes

Superior to all others. They are made from the very highest cost Gold Leaf grown in Virginia, and are unequaled for their delicate aroma and rare fragrance, and are absolutely

Without Drugs, or Adulteration.

ALLEN & GINTER, Manufacturers,
Richmond, Va.

NORTHWESTERN NEWS.

Brownsville Woolen Mills to be Removed to Albany.

THE OREGON PACIFIC EXTENSION.

Two Men Go Wrong—A Party to Climb Mount Rainier—Large Creosoting Works to be Built at Seattle.

ALBANY, Aug. 7.—The stockholders of the Brownsville woolen mills have decided to close the mills at that place about the first of next year, owing to insufficiency of water supply. Thomas Kay, manager of the mills, proposes to establish mills in Albany double the size of the Brownsville mills for a bonus of $15,000, which the citizens of this city will doubtless raise.

Allen Parker of the Yaquina cannery states that fishing for salmon will be commenced there next Monday. A large run is expected.

Cherry & Parkes of this city have received an offer of $10,000 bonus to remove their iron works to Tacoma. They have not yet accepted the offer.

THE OREGON PACIFIC.

Contract Let for Completion of the First Thirty Miles.

ALBANY, Aug. 7.—Contractor Brink, of the firm of Brink & West, Oregon Pacific railroad contractors, is in the city this evening. To your correspondent he stated that they had accepted a contract for completing thirty miles of the road eastward, the same being the completion of Nelson Bennett's abandoned contract. He said they would begin work Monday with a force of 500 Chinamen and as many white laborers as they could get, and propo ed to push the work vigorously.

TWO MEN WHO WENT WRONG.

A Lodge Treasurer Short in His Accounts —A Reckless Real Estate Agent.

SEATTLE, Aug. 7.—There is a rumor here to the effect that the treasurer of a lodge of a prominent secret order is short in his accounts about $400, and he is liable to be arrested soon. Members of the lodge acknowledge that there is a shortage, but there is evidently an effort making to cover the matter up.

A few days ago James A. Cooke caused the arrest of Detective Mears, because the latter was injuring him by shadowing his every move. It now transpires that there was a reason for the shadowing. Cooke has left town for some unknown point in California, and it is said that wine, women and diamonds were the cause of his sudden departure. Young Cooke arrived here two years ago and worked at the newspaper business for a time, when he associated himself with W. H. Moore in the real estate business. Cooke & Moore became very successful operators and did a large business. Mr. Moore refuses to say anything about the amount Cooke took with him, saying he would try and prevent the matter from being made public.

TO CLIMB MOUNT RAINIER.

A Noted Traveler to Accompany a Party of Ambitious Washingtonians.

SEATTLE, Aug. 7.—E. S. Ingraham starts in the morning with a party to climb Mount Rainier. Among the party is the famous traveler, John Muir, from whom Muir glacier, Alaska, was named. He is studying the mountain for a Picturesque America series, and is accompanied by Wm. Keith, a landscape painter from California. They start from the Nisqually side and will make a great effort to reach the top. Others of the party are Henry B. Loomis, Daniel Bass, Charles V. Piper, A. C. Warner and Norman Booth.

CREOSOTING WORKS.

An Immense Plant to be Established at Seattle.

SEATTLE, Aug. 7.—Immense creosoting works are being located here. Eugene Riske Ecker, formerly with the United States geological survey, and for the past year associated with large creosoting works at Wilmington, Del., and Fernandina, Fla., has just arrived here to undertake the management of the Puget sound works. A plant is now building at the Richmond locomotive works, to cost $125,000, to be delivered within ninety days. Ten acres of land on the water front near this city has been purchased, and the whole will be needed for the plant and lines of railroad connecting therewith. A company has been organized under the name of the Puget Sound Creosoting Works. The capacity of the works is to be 100 piles a day, of lengths varying from fifty to one hundred feet. Nearly all the work will be done by machinery. Iron cars holding six logs will be drawn from the logging camps directly into immense tanks, where the timbers will be submitted to pressure by steam to remove the sap, and then creosote will be forced into the fibers with a pressure of 250 pounds to the square inch. This system is endorsed by the American and Royal societies of civil engineers. The Seattle works will be the only one of the kind on the Pacific coast. The big works at Wilmington have been running eight years, and those at Fernandina two years. Great success has attended the work there, and no doubt the Puget sound works will have abundant success.

THE MONTANA WOOL CLIP.

Fort Benton Will Handle Over Two Million Pounds.

HELENA, Aug. 7.—The wool season is fast drawing to a close, and in a short time the results at the different points can be summed up. Fort Benton eclipsed all previous records as the great wool market of Montana. Receipts at that point, notwithstanding the fact that stations along the Montana Central caught about 500,000 pounds of wool that formerly went there, will exceed those of last year by between 700,000 and 800,000 pounds. Benton's receipts, it is now estimated, will go considerably over 2,000,000 pounds.

The market remains steady and quiet at former quotations, and is holding its own very well. There are many lots of wool yet to arrive, most of which has already been sold or consigned. There are some clips, however, which have not yet been disposed of, which will probably be at Benton before the week closes, their owners not having yet put in an appearance. Numerous wool buyers and commission men are still in the market, picking up the clips not previously disposed of. The improved tone of the market East seems to have had its effect and former high prices for good clips are well maintained.

Fort Benton claims the honor of sending out the first full train of Northern Montana stock for Eastern markets. It left the yards there Monday evening.

FROM SALEM.

The State Railroad Commission—A Number of Incorporations Etc.

SALEM, Aug. 7.—Abe Mansfield, a well known traveling man of San Francisco, brother of Theo. Mansfield, is dangerously ill with typhoid fever at the residence of his sister, Mrs. Louis Kuhn, in this city.

F. B. Mize, a carpenter, fell from a scaffolding to-day, a distance of sixteen feet, and was badly injured.

Two prospecting parties started to-day for the Santiam mining district, incited by the glowing reports of those who have returned from the Capital mine.

The state railroad commission, now in session, is engaged in work preliminary to compiling the biennial report to the legislature, which Clerk Bell will have ready for the printer about October first. All railroads doing business in the state are required to file their annual reports by September first.

State Printer Baker announces that work in his office on biennial reports of officers to the legislative assembly will commence October 1.

Articles were filed with the secretary of state to-day as follows: Portland Gruetli Verein, by Gottlieb Straebli, John Ray, John Haelin and C. Kennell; object, to foster and cultivate the drama and music; value of property, $1500. Tamarack Mining Company, by E. S. Rothschild, I. Kaufman, and M. A. Rothschild; object, to develop mines in Baker county. Portland, Mount Hood & Eastern Railway Company; by R. P. Earhart, D. C. McKercher, and O. Bantz; object, to construct, equip, maintain and operate a railroad from Portland eastward across the Cascades, via Salmon river pass, to a point at or near the mouth of the Owyhee river in Malheur county; capital stock, $2,000,000. First Baptist church of Independence, by A. S. Locke, Joseph Craven, and M. Beamer; value of property, $3000.

At the regular monthly meeting of the state board of building commissioners today, the following bids were opened and contracts awarded: For furnishing iron fence to surround the front yard of the penitentiary—Trenkmann & Wolff, Portland, $14 25; B. F. Drake, Salem, $31 95; awarded to Drake. The contract for furnishing a hydraulic gate for the above fence was awarded to Dugan Bros., Salem, at $210. William Wickey, Portland, was awarded a contract for painting the exterior wood and iron work of the capital building at $925.

FROM PORT TOWNSEND.

A Protest Against New Judicial Districts—Politics in California.

PORT TOWNSEND, Aug. 7.—The Port Townsend Bar Association passed resolutions last evening unanimously protesting against the erection of new judicial territorial districts recommended by certain associate justices and the bar of Tacoma. The resolution very clearly points out the great injustice and the great inconvenience the creation of a district including the counties of Whatcom, Jefferson, Island, San Juan, Clallam, Kitsap, Mason, Thurston, Chehalis, Pacific and Wahkiakum would inflict on many of the counties proposed to be included in the new district. By reason of the great distance and lack of traveling facilities, litigants would be put to great expense. Copies were sent to Senators Mitchell and Voorhees.

The steamship Idaho sailed for Alaskan ports this morning with a cargo of supplies for salmon canneries.

The steamer Ferndale, now engaged in transporting iron ore from Texada island to Irondale, will be fitted up for the passenger service and make semi-weekly trips from Nanaimo to Port Townsend. Capt. Hannah, formerly of the steamer Libby, has been appointed master of the Ferndale.

WHAT MR. BRADSHAW SAW IN CALIFORNIA.

Charles M. Bradshaw, the last territorial republican nominee for congressional honors, has returned from an extended tour of Southern California. In speaking of the political situation of that state he said California will undoubtedly give Harrison a large majority. In Los Angeles he attended two campaign meetings, one of each party. The Clevelandites, with special excursion trains from every town in Southern California, turned out 5000 torchlights, mostly carried by beardless boys, while the republican parade, a demonstration in which Los Angeles claims only participated, more than equalled the democrats. The most notable feature was the large labor organizations taking part in every town where Mr. Bradshaw was. He carefully noted the wage-workers' politics, and found huge majorities advocating republican doctrines for the first time in their lives. The democracy's capital, Harrison's Chinese record, he said, was powerless, for the farmers, mechanics and wage-workers were changing their politics to republican. Only in San Francisco did that question receive any consideration, and that from the uneducated elements. The booming of Southern California last year is resulting on the property holders and occasions many financial embarrassments. The future outlook, especially for other than wealthy capitalists, is gloomy. Business is receding and the country overrun with people. Mr. Bradshaw declined to discuss territorial politics, except to say that the republican prospects were brighter this year than ever before.

FROM SPOKANE FALLS.

Railroad Notes—Arrival of Gen. Stevenson, Assistant Postmaster-General.

SPOKANE FALLS, Aug. 27.—Property owners along the south bank of the Spokane river are somewhat exercised over the action of the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern, in moving for condemnation of this land for right of way purposes. The Northern Pacific will take like action in a short time. Should the railroads be granted permission to extend lines through this section, it will spoil the river frontage for residence and manufacturing purposes, and thus greatly reduce the value of the land. The proposed line crosses the grounds of the hospital, and the Sisters of Charity have just expended many thousand dollars in building the annex, and do not wish to abandon the present institution, as they will have to do in case the intended branches are constructed.

At the request of the Northern Pacific attorneys its injunction suit with the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern was postponed until to-morrow. The whole legal force of both companies are here, and much interest is manifested in the case.

Gen. Stevenson, assistant postmaster-general, passed through the city last night en route to Portland. He was met at the depot by Dr. Majors and Maj. Routhe, who have been friends of the general for twenty years. To a reporter Gen. Stevenson said that a free mail delivery would be established here as soon as possible. He said he would stop off at Spokane on his return East, in about two weeks.

James McNaught, general solicitor of the Northern Pacific, Gov. C. K. Church, Judges Wm. B. McConnell and James Spencer of Dakota, and Col. I. H. Howe, general counsel of the Omaha road, arrived in Spokane in a private car last night, and left to-night for the coast. The party was joined here by Mrs. McNaught, Mrs. Kemball, sister of Mrs. McNaught, and Miss Bessie Howe, daughter of Col. Howe. Mr. McNaught came out to look after the celebrated case of Wm. Harkness vs. the Northern Pacific Railroad Company and others, arising out of a timber contract made in 1881, and involving over $103,000 as balance claimed. The testimony has all been taken, the time consumed in taking it at Walla Walla being over 100 days. Judge Nash made an order to-day sending the case to a referee for finding of facts.

A PRETTY BUSINESS.

Uncle Sam's Colored Soldiers Making Hay While the Sun Shines.

HELENA, Aug. 7.—The colored troops at Fort Shaw, it is reported, are engaged with government mules and mowing machines in cutting hay on the government reserve to fill a contract entered into between a civilian and the government. It is said that any one who wants a load can drive his wagon on the hay field in the reserve, and the colored troops fill it with hay, charging therefor a price lower than the farmers or other persons in the business can possibly afford to sell it for. It is also alleged that an officer of the post has charge of the colored troops while they are engaged in this business.

FROM OLYMPIA.

Death of Hon. Smith Freeman, One of the Argonauts.

OLYMPIA, Aug. 7.—Private dispatches today announce the death at North Yakima of Hon. Smith Freeman, who was taken to that city a few days ago in the hope that a change of air might prove beneficial to him. The long journey, however, added to his weak state, was too much for him, and he breathed his last this morning. His daughter, Miss Minnie, and his son, Ross, were with him when he died, and will arrive here with his remains to-morrow.

Deceased was born in New Jersey in 1817, and was one of the early pioneers to this coast, reaching San Francisco in 1849, where he remained two years. Returning home, he engaged in many successful enterprises, and several years ago he and his sons successfully operated large milling interests in Pennsylvania and Maryland. In 1883 he returned to the Pacific coast with his wife and two daughters and took up his residence in this city. His loss will be deeply felt here, as during his short stay he and his family had made hosts of friends, who deeply sympathize with them in their bereavement.

The contract for building the bridge over the Deschutes at Tumwater was let to-day to Ira Ward for $1200.

TACOMA.

Insane Man—Trouble with Sailors—Republican County Committee.

TACOMA, Aug. 7.—The man Edward Bridley, who attempted to commit suicide in the city jail last night and was taken to the Fannie Paddock hospital, made his escape. He was arrested in the first ward and this afternoon sent to the insane asylum at Steilacoom.

Representatives of the Sailors' Union boarded the ship Mennon, loading coal in this city and attempted to compel the sailors, who are non-union men, to leave the ship. Capt. Fiske took a hand and put the invaders ashore and enlisted the assistance of the police. Another visit was made this morning, but the fellow was arrested. He subsequently begged hard for release and was allowed to go.

At a meeting of the republican county committee this afternoon a convention was called for nomination of delegates to the territorial convention and of candidates for county offices. The seat of Chairman Frank Meeker was contested on the ground that he did not now live in the Puyallup district, which he represented, and H. J. Miller, the contestant, with credentials from Puyallup, was given a place on the committee.

Arthur Squires, who was hurt in the mill near Easton Saturday, is doing well.

Louis Parr, a man who was hurt yesterday in the Carbonado tunnel, has both legs, left hip and wrist broken. He is resting easy.

WATER RIGHTS.

Much Litigation Probable in Idaho on this Subject.

HELENA, M. T., Aug. 7.—There will be a great amount of litigation over water rights during the next few years in Alturas county, Idaho. A man living several miles below the town of Shoshone, on the Little Wood river, has commenced suit against all the ranchers, over 100 in number, who use water for irrigation on Little Wood river and its tributaries. He claims the oldest right, and sets up that he has not water enough for his stock, or even house purposes, owing to the water being taken out above him for irrigating purposes, thus leaving the river dry at his place.

IN FAVOR OF A BONUS.

New Westminster People Almost Unanimous for the Proposition.

WHATCOM, Aug. 7.—A special telegram to the *Reveille*, from New Westminster, says the bonus proposition of $250,000 to aid the construction of the New Westminster, Bellingham Bay & Seattle railroad carried by a vote at the rate of twenty-five to one. Canadian Pacific opposition was not taken kindly to by the Westminster people. Work will soon begin at Westminster and Bellingham Bay. The band is playing, and the people of Whatcom are in high jubilee.

Colfax News Items.

COLFAX, W. T., Aug. 7.—The Whitman county teachers' institute is in session, with sixty-four teachers in attendance. A reception was tendered them and friends of education by the citizens, and an address of welcome was given by Hon. L. H. Platter, and responded to by Prof. Hendrum of Palouse City. The most cordial feeling prevails. Among the resolutions adopted is one that the habitual use of tobacco by a teacher should be just cause for the revocal of certificate. An address will be delivered this evening by Hon. L. H. Platter.

Sheriff Berry left to-day for Steilacoom with Maria Foster, a widow, about 55 years of age, who has been adjudged insane. Religious excitement seems to be the cause of her trouble.

A large number of Colfaxites are rusticating on Coeur d'Alene lake and its tributaries.

The town was draped in mourning upon receiving news of the death of Gen. Sheridan.

A large number of immigrants are arriving on the trains daily, and the city is full of strangers, hotels being crowded to their fullest capacity.

Railroad News from Montana.

HELENA, Aug. 7.—The Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company is extending its road to a connection with the Oregon Pacific railway at Boise. Its working forces are now in the neighborhood of Green river, Wyoming, 400 miles east of Hailey. It will tap the Wood River region next summer.

The Galt company is engaged in piling up ties all along the line of its road from Dunmore to Lethbridge. There are said to be at one place, about half way between the two points, enough ties to do the work and have ties left. In addition to this there are 100,000 ties piled up at the end of the track at Lethbridge, and it is said that another contract is out for 100,000 more. This begins to look as though the Galt company means business, and that it is getting ready to lay more rails in some direction. Work, it is said, will be commenced this fall on the Lethbridge & Fort Benton Railway.

Dayton Swarming with Tramps.

DAYTON, W. T., Aug. 7.—Last night tramps took two trunks belonging to passengers at the depot, stole the contents and burned the trunks. Four tramps were arrested to-day by the marshal, and later were arrested by the sheriff, and are now in the county jail.

This afternoon a lady driving in a buggy was stopped by a tramp. She whipped her horse and got out of his way. Citizens are in arms. Several tramps about town will probably be served with a notice to leave by the vigilantes this evening. There is no positive evidence as to who broke into the trunks. The sheriff thinks he will find the guilty parties.

A Youthful Kleptomaniac.

SEATTLE, W. T., Aug. 7.—John Springer, a youth 17 years of age, was before Justice Soderberg to-day on a charge of petty larceny. On examination his valise was found to contain innumerable articles stolen from E. F. Adams, his benefactor, and others. Young Springer is evidently a kleptomaniac. He came here last May from Pontiac, Ill.

MANY TIMES A MURDERER.

A Desperado Who is Now Awaiting Trial in the Los Angeles Jail.

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 7.—This afternoon the constable of Los Metos brought to the county jail Dick Perry, who was committed by Justice Vanslyck, of Downey, for trial on a charge of assault to murder James Phelan. The affair grew out of a dispute between men who were cultivating some land together. The history of the prisoner is a remarkable one. He is 73 years old, has resided in this section many years, and is said to have acknowledged the killing of nine persons, eight men and one woman. The story is probably an exaggeration, but he has figured in a number of bloody affairs. One that created the greatest sensation was the killing of John See a dozen years ago at Downey. Shortly after this the sister of See attempted to kill the old man, but failed. The man who was killed was the father of Dick See, who murdered William Duncan at Old Gallaton several years previously, and is now at Ellensburg, W. T., awaiting extradition.

Union ticket office, corner First and Oak streets—Oregon Railway & Navigation Company, Union Pacific railway, Northern Pacific railway, Oregon Short Line. Pullman reservations made for Northern Pacific and Oregon Short Line. G. S. Taylor, ticket agent, Portland, Oregon.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

A Slight Change in Time on the C. & O.

THE WAR IN RATES CONTINUES.

Opening Exercises of the Mechanics' Fair—A Great Demand for New Rolling Stock —San Francisco Notes.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 7.—A new time table for the Oregon express goes into effect at the end of the present week. The time of departure of the train from this city is changed from 6:30 in the evening to 7 o'clock, but the hours of arrival at Portland and at this city remain unchanged. The only alteration of any importance is in the hour of arrival at Redding which will be later than heretofore. In order to enable passengers to see the scenery of the Sacramento canyon, Redding has been made a place for breakfasting. The time lost under this arrangement is made up between Ashland and Portland.

T. H. Goodman, general passenger agent of the Southern Pacific, was asked to-day if there is any prospect of two trains daily being run between here and Portland. His reply was: "Not at present. Though, if the passenger traffic continues we shall have to within a year or so. We send out four sleepers every day."

THE WAR IN RATES.

From San Francisco to Chicago $50; to New York $40.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 7.—The rate cutting war continues among local representatives of Eastern lines, and at the present time tickets to all points can be bought at from 15 to 25 per cent. less than the rates fixed by the Transcontinental Association. Round trip, first-class tickets, with stop-over privileges, to Chicago were sold at several offices to-day for $80. The regular rate is $100. To New York the rate was $120 against $140, the regular rate. Second class fares suffered in like, or even greater proportion. Tickets to Chicago were quoted at $30; to New York $40.

THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Congratulatory Address by Mayor Pond—Oration by Charles S. Moore.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 7.—The twenty-third industrial exposition of the Mechanics' Institute opened this afternoon with exercises at the Grand opera house. President F. B. Cornwall of the Institute made the introductory address, reviewing the history of the Institute and its progress, which has been intimately connected with the growth of the city and state. Mayor Pond made a congratulatory address on the occasion of another successful inaugural and assured the directors, on behalf of the citizens of San Francisco, of their continued aid and support. Several vocal and orchestral selections were rendered, after which Robert S. Moore, manager of the Risdon Iron Works delivered an oration. The speaker enumerated the benefits derived from the successful toil of mechanics and wage-workers. In conclusion he said mechanics should be proud of their calling; should preserve themselves from ignorance, from drunkenness and crime; from all slavery, civil, ecclesiastic or political; should educate their children and demand proper legislation relating to apprenticeship for them; the necessity of free thought, free conscience and free ballot should be recognized; and in return all should be proud of American citizenship and be ever ready to offer their lives in defense of the flag.

IN FAVOR OF A BONUS.

New Westminster People Almost Unanimous for the Proposition.

WHATCOM, Aug. 7.—A special telegram to the *Reveille*, from New Westminster, says the bonus proposition of $250,000 to aid the construction of the New Westminster, Bellingham Bay & Seattle railroad carried by a vote at the rate of twenty-five to one. Canadian Pacific opposition was not taken kindly to by the Westminster people. Work will soon begin at Westminster and Bellingham Bay. The band is playing, and the people of Whatcom are in high jubilee.

Colfax News Items.

COLFAX, W. T., Aug. 7.—The Whitman county teachers' institute is in session, with sixty-four teachers in attendance. A reception was tendered them and friends of education by the citizens, and an address of welcome was given by Hon. L. H. Platter, and responded to by Prof. Hendrum of Palouse City. The most cordial feeling prevails. Among the resolutions adopted is one that the habitual use of tobacco by a teacher should be just cause for the revocal of certificate. An address will be delivered this evening by Hon. L. H. Platter.

Sheriff Berry left to-day for Steilacoom with Maria Foster, a widow, about 55 years of age, who has been adjudged insane. Religious excitement seems to be the cause of her trouble.

A large number of Colfaxites are rusticating on Coeur d'Alene lake and its tributaries.

The town was draped in mourning upon receiving news of the death of Gen. Sheridan.

A large number of immigrants are arriving on the trains daily, and the city is full of strangers, hotels being crowded to their fullest capacity.

NEW ROLLING STOCK.

Unprecedented Activity at the S. P. Co.'s Car Works.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 6.—At the Southern Pacific Company's Sacramento car works there is unprecedented activity, 2700 men now being employed. Twenty-eight new tourist cars are being built there besides fifteen cabooses, twelve baggage cars and ninety-two freight cars. The freight cars are in great demand for the present season's shipments and will be turned out as soon as possible. The Southern Pacific Company will manufacture as many cars at its own shops as can be built there with the present facilities.

ALASKAN MISSIONS.

Rev. Octavius Parker Very Hopeful of Their Success.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 6.—The steamer Dora sailed for Alaskan waters this afternoon. She carried five passengers, among whom was the Rev. Octavius Parker, formerly pastor of the Episcopal church at Eugene City, who returns to engage in mission work among the tribes on the Yukon river, about 500 miles from the nearest settlement, Anik. The reverend gentleman stated that missions were established some two years ago, and that about 100 nations had gathered around two settlements. One of them is under the charge of the English and the other under the American branch of the Episcopal church. No proselyting has yet been undertaken among the natives, missionaries having to educate them in the mysteries of an English education before endeavoring to inculcate doctrines of Christianity. Dr. Parker is very hopeful of the prospects of the county, both in mining and some slight agricultural advancement. He says the trip made in canoes, towed by small river steamers, up the Yukon from St. Michael's is one that can not be imagined, rivaling in splendor the Grand canyon of the Colorado.

A FIENDISH BRUTE.

He Outrages Two Children to Gratify His Lustful Desires.

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 6.—Thomas Peterson, a Dane, was arrested at Pasadena this afternoon on a charge of committing an outrage on two little girls named Halton in that city. The victims are sisters and aged respectively five and three years. This afternoon the children were enticed by Peterson to the top floor of a restaurant building, where, it is alleged, he outraged both in a frightful manner. The children have been examined by physicians, who claim that the physical condition of the girls shows repeated acts of violence and the poor children are in a pitiable state. Peterson has virtually admitted his guilt to the officers, although he claimed being drunk at the time of the occurrence.

SUICIDE FRUSTRATED.

Strychnine Which a Condemned Murderer Hoped to Swallow.

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 7.—Fritz Anschling, the condemned Garden Grove murderer, was overheard in the county jail to-day trying to bargain with the other prisoners to procure him strychnine. The officials of the jail became suspicious that Anschlag knew of the presence of poison within the prison and instituted a search, which resulted in the discovery of a quantity of strychnine in the empty shell of a cartridge in the cell of Frank Fray, awaiting trial for arson. How poison got into the jail is not known; but it is thought Anschlag was aware where it was and would have used it to cheat the gallows had it not been discovered.

GREATLY EXAGGERATED.

The Reports of the Indian Trouble at San Carlos Agency.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 7.—A telegram from an army official at San Carlos, A. T., says: "Everything is quiet at the reservation. Gen. Miles is still here. Two more Indians have come in, leaving only seven out. No Indians have left the reservation. The slight disturbance has been purely local. No depredations have been committed against the whites, either stealing or killing. Gen. Miles, however, took every precaution to protect settlers. All accounts have been greatly exaggerated."

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

SHERIDAN'S FUNERAL.

The Journey to be Made by Boat and Train.

THE DETAILS NOW PERFECTED.

Scenes in the Chamber of Death—The General Clad in His Uniform With His Saber by His Side—Army Changes.

NONQUITT, Aug. 7.—Col. Blount, of Gen. Sheridan's staff, and Col. Kellogg arrived here this morning to assist in arrangements for the removal of General Sheridan's body to Washington. General Schofield will probably not come. It has been decided to close Nonquitt reservation, which is private property, against all outsiders during the removal of the body. Mrs. Sheridan will leave here by the F. R. M. boat Wednesday, with the remains. She will be accompanied by Col. Sheridan, Col. Kellogg and Col. Blount.

A guard of honor of six men each from Grand Army posts 1 and 190 of New Bedford, will attend the body.

THE LAST JOURNEY.

The special train will leave at 6 P. M. for Washington. On board the train will be a guard of regulars from Fort Adams.

On the arrival at Washington the body will be taken to St. Matthew's church or the Church of Adoration. Requiem mass will probably be celebrated by Cardinal Gibbons. In case he is not present, the parrish priest will officiate. The president and cabinet and both houses of congress will attend.

At the conclusion of mass the remains will be taken to the Arlington National cemetery, where the burial service will be read. The site chosen is on an open plateau on the hill upon which stands the old manor house, and to the right of it.

Only immediate members of the family will see the remains. It is said the face appears natural. No cast of the face will be taken, this being the wish of the family.

MILITARY HONORS.

The Secretary of War Orders the Usual Tribute to Sheridan.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—The secretary of war this afternoon issued a general order to the army reciting the facts of the military career of Sheridan and ordering flags in all the military stations, to be placed at half-staff, seventeen minute guns fired on the day following the receipt of this order, and the usual badges of mourning displayed for thirty days.

THE SERVICES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—For the funeral of Gen. Sheridan next Saturday the following order of services at the church and grave has been arranged: At 10 A. M., solemn requiem mass at St. Matthew's church, celebrated by Rev. J. F. Mackin, with Rev. T. J. Kerwick as deacon and Rev. Ryan as subdeacon. The absolution will be pronounced by Cardinal Gibbons. The services at the grave will be conducted by the Rt. Rev. John Foley, bishop-elect of Detroit.

BURIAL SPOT SELECTED.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Gen. McFeeley, Gen. D. H. Rucker, retired, and Major Lydecker, of the army, visited Arlington cemetery to-day to select a site for the grave of Gen. Sheridan.

IN THE DEATH CHAMBER.

The Dead General Lies in Full Uniform with His Saber by His Side.

NONQUITT, Mass., Aug. 7.—On a cot in the pleasant east room of the cottage, where for the past four weeks Gen. Sheridan had lain in his illness, the body of the dead commander was to-night clothed in the full uniform of his rank. By his side rests the saber which pointed the way to many a victory. The expression of the face is that of quiet and repose, though traces of the long illness are noticeable. The general expression is said to be more natural than during the last few weeks of life.

A steamer will leave New Bedford at 3 P. M. to-morrow and proceed to Nonquitt, where the body, with the family, and other members of the funeral party will be taken on board. Leaving Nonquitt at 4:45 the steamer will proceed direct to Vineyard landing at New Bedford, where a special train will be in waiting. The train will leave promptly at 6 o'clock, and will go over the Old Colony road to Walpole, thence taking the New York and New England road for Jersey City, where the Pennsylvania railway will be taken to Washington. A guard of honor appointed by the Loyal Legion will escort the body from the time it is borne from the cottage until it is placed on the train. To-night the body is guarded by Col. Kellogg and Col. Blunt, of Gen. Sheridan's staff.

Undertaker Wilson, of New Bedford, and his son, came down to-night to make final preparations for the putting of the body into the casket.

Mrs. Sheridan will accompany the remains to Washington and return to Nonquitt on Monday next. Two cars which will be used for the special train arrived in this city to-night. One is a combination baggage and passenger car. In the first compartment the body will be placed. The other will be occupied by newspaper correspondents. The other car is a common baggage car. The cars are draped. The inside of the compartment where the body will lie is heavily draped in black and white. An American flag is over the door, and the floor is covered with black. The two cars containing the funeral party will be Pullmans and are appropriately draped.

THE CASKET.

A Description of General Sheridan's Last Resting Place.

BOSTON, Aug. 7.—Gen. Sheridan's casket was shipped this evening to New Bedford. The casket is elliptic in shape, and the body part is made of red cedar. The outside is covered with the finest English broadcloth, and the casket is heavily draped inside with material made for this purpose. It has a handsome, although quiet effect.

One of the largest and most beautiful floral pillows, which will be sent to Washington to the funeral of Gen. Sheridan, was one on exhibition this evening on Tremont street. The piece is nearly six feet high, six feet long and four feet in width, and represents the "Gates Ajar." In the center are two large pillars, from which hang two gates joining the pillars in an arch, having in the centre a cross and crown. Suspended from the arch is a pure white dove, and on top of each pillar is a large star. Behind the open gate is a representation of the garden of Eden, in which flowers, roses and ferns abound in artistic profusion. Across the front is the inscription, "Eight lie the earth on thee."

PROBABLE ARMY CHANGES.

Gens. Schofield, Howard and Miles to be Promoted a Step.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—It is not expected that any immediate changes in division commanders will be made on account of Gen. Sheridan's death, but it is very probable that Gen. Howard, at present commanding the division of the Pacific, will eventually succeed Gen. Schofield, in command of the division of the Atlantic. For the present, however, Gen. Schofield, while commanding the army, will in all probability continue to be in personal command of the division of the Atlantic, through his staff. It is known that a transfer to the East would be acceptable to Gen. Howard, but it is hardly probable that such a move would be desired by him, or approved by the war department authorities as long as the Indian trouble continues in the Southwest. When everything is again quiet, Gen. Howard will probably be ordered East, and Brig.-Gen. Miles will doutless succeed him in command of the division of the Pacific.

A DRAMATIC INCIDENT.

The Strange Way in Which Gen. Sheridan's Relatives Learned the News.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Gen. Sheridan's death caused at least one dramatic incident in the line of "breaking the news." It was long after midnight when the associated press telegram carrying the news was received at one of the local newspaper offices. A reporter was immediately dispatched to Col. Lamont's residence to apprise him of the intelligence. The colonel, who had retired, opened a second-story window and inquired what was wanted. When the reporter acquainted him with the facts a window of an adjoining house was thrown open and the newspaper man was asked to repeat his story. As he did so his interlocutor, who was evidently a woman, screamed, "Oh, Daniel, Gen. Sheridan is dead," and dropped to the floor in a dead faint. The reporter next day published an account of the affair, and referred to it incidentally as evidence of the interest displayed by neighbors in the matter. The interest displayed by this particular family will be better understood when it is known now that Col. Lamont's next-door neighbor is Gen. Daniel H. Rucker, father-in-law of Gen. Sheridan.

In England.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—Col. Gouraud appeals to all comrades of Gen. Sheridan in England to unite in calling a meeting to express condolence with the general's family.

CALIFORNIA NEWS ITEMS.

Personal and General Notes.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 7.—Charles Sladden of Eugene City is visiting here for a few weeks. To-day he left for Monterey.

E. E. Bailey has returned from a visit to his parents and friends at Eugene City.

Tourists to Alaska who left Seattle July 17 on the George W. Elder are just returning home, some arriving yesterday by rail from Tacoma and others arriving by the Umatilla this morning. They are all enthusiastic in praise of the wonderful Archipelago of the Thousand Islands.

The Polytechnic College, the first training institution erected west of the Rockies, has opened its doors and begun its labors. The college is the result of the philanthropy of Dr. Henry D. Cogswell, who furnished the funds not only to purchase the site but also to erect the buildings and give the school a perpetual endowment. The buildings have just been completed.

Judge Hoffman, of one of the superior courts, made the discovery to-day that upwards of eighty Chinese whom he had ordered returned to China were still here, although some of them had been remanded last October.

A new Pullman buffet service has been established by the Southern Pacific Company between this city, Los Angeles and St. Louis.

The dead body of Pierre Lembege Butelus, a native of France, was found floating in the bay near the Presidio this morning. Butelus came here about a week ago, from Los Angeles, to visit two cousins and to seek work. He was sick and without money, and stated he was too disheartened to live. It is supposed he jumped into the bay.

Jean Locey proprietor of a restaurant here, was robbed of a box containing $1000 in gold, about $50 in Mexican coin and several articles of jewelry, this morning. He carried the money in the box and set it down for a moment while he was doing a trifle about the house. When he returned the money was gone.

A Big Lumber Steamer.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 7.—The steamer Farallone was successfully launched at the ship yard of the builder, Alexander Hay, late last night. The Farallone is the largest steam schooner yet built upon this coast, and in speed and carrying capacity is expected to surpass all of her predecessors. Her dimensions are: Extreme length, 175 feet; depth of hold, 10 feet; length of keel, 160; beam, 33 feet 8 inches. She is designed to carry 6,000,000 feet of lumber, and will be fitted up to carry a number of passengers also.

Increase of Wealth.

SACRAMENTO, Aug. 7.—The total valuation of property in the various counties of this state, as shown by the assessment rolls, has been prepared. These valuations are subject to revision of the board of equalization. The value of railroad property is not included. The total increase in the assessed value of the property of the state amounts to $175,600,000. Fresno county leads all with an increase of $21,500,000, followed by San Francisco with $20,000,000, San Diego $19,000,000, Santa Clara $15,000,000, Los Angeles $12,000,000, and Tulare $9,000,000.

Accident to the Venture.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 7.—While the steam schooner Venture was steaming along wharf No. 3 this morning, on her return trip from Tillamook bay, she collided with the British ship Crown of England. She struck the ship on the starboard counter, dinting her plates badly. The steamer's stern was broken and twisted, and will need extensive repairs. A survey will be held on the Crown of England. The captain of the Venture says that a strong tide carried him onward.

Where is Kinross?

LAKEPORT, Cal., Aug. 7.—W. H. Kinross, the Oakland music teacher, who left that city so unceremoniously last week, is not here, nor has he been here, so far as any one can discover. Inquiry at the different springs and resorts failed to find him. There is a message dated the 2d inst. in the telegraph office here for him, undelivered, on account of the operator not being able to find him. The report that he has ever been here is believed to be incorrect.

California State Offices to be Closed.

SACRAMENTO, Aug. 7.—Gov. Waterman issued an order to-day that all the state offices be closed on Saturday, the date of Gen. Sheridan's funeral. He also requests that business houses be closed during the hour of the funeral. Adjt.-Gen. Orton has issued orders directing that flags be placed at half mast over all the state armories, and that members of the N. G. C. wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Anxiety About a Fishing Schooner.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug 7.—Uneasiness is felt here owing to the non-arrival of the McCollam fishing and trading company's schooner Czar from Pirate Cove, Alaska. When the Dashing Wave left there on July 2 the Czar was to leave two days later. As the passage is often only ten days, as a rule, from twelve to fifteen days, those who have friends on board are getting anxious.

A Tall Tower.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 7.—To-morrow contracts for the tower of the new city hall will be let. The contracts include iron framework for seven stories of the tower, each story being thirty-six feet high. This will carry the tower up 252 feet above the base, which itself, with the foundation, will be about eighty-five feet high. It will be the highest piece of work of the kind ever put up on this coast.

Stockton Excursion Company.

STOCKTON, Aug. 7.—A meeting of citizens was held here to-day to organize a corporation to run excursions from Eastern centers to Stockton as a distributing point, for the purpose of securing settlers. It was decided to incorporate with $125,000 capital. The corporation is to be known as the Stockton Excursion Company.

Work of an Incendiary.

NEVADA, Cal., Aug. 7.—The Deadwood quartz mill, on Deer creek, three miles from this city, burned last night, causing a loss of several thousand dollars. The fire, it is supposed, was of incendiary origin. The mill contained eight stamps. The sheriff offers a reward of $200 for the arrest and conviction of the guilty parties.

Quarantined Passengers Landed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 7.—The board of health to-day issued an order permitting the cabin passengers of the China steamer Arabic to land, which they did this afternoon. The Arabic arrived from China last Wednesday, and having two cases of smallpox on board was ordered into two weeks quarantine.

Beheaded by the Cars.

SAN BUENA VENTURA, Cal., Aug. 7.—A man named Daniel Kinsall was killed by a train near town last night. He was completely beheaded. The trunk was found lying near the rail, and the head had rolled off several feet. It is thought he fell upon the track.

Shipping.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 7.—Arrivals—Str San Pedro, Tacoma; str State of California, Portland; str Umatilla, Victoria. Clearances—Ship Wilna, Nanaimo. Departures—Str Oregon, Portland.

Accidental Drowning.

SACRAMENTO, Aug. 6.—A young man named Ryan, a plumber by trade, a resident of San Francisco, was drowned to-night in the river. The body has not been recovered.

Fatal Accident.

REDDING, Cal., Aug. 6.—Last evening Jacob Penner was killed by falling out of a wagon when it overturned, breaking his neck.

Between Life and Death.

SHARON, Conn., Aug. 7.—Lawrence Jerome's condition is unchanged, he is very weak and his sufferings may be relieved by death at at any moment.

Fire at Macon, Mo.

MACON, Mo., Aug. 7.—Four of the finest buildings in the city were destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is over $100,000; insurance $50,000.

THE NATION'S CAPITAL

Sherman Speaks Against the Fisheries Treaty.

A QUIET DAY IN THE HOUSE.

The Republican Tariff Bill Nearly Completed—The President Vetoes the Tacoma Reservation Bill—Capital Notes.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—The resolution offered yesterday, instructing the committee on finance to make an investigation of the cotton bagging pool, was adopted.

The senate bill appropriating $10,000 for a postoffice building at the Mammoth hot springs in the Yellowstone national park was passed.

The senate then resumed consideration of the fisheries treaty, and was addressed by Sherman in opposition to its ratification.

As to the charge made on the other side of the house that the policy of the republican party was to make an appeal to the Irish vote, Sherman considered that one of the casual remarks made without any foundation. The great contest about to be waged before the people would turn on other questions. They would be the same old questions talked about for the last twenty years. First, the duty of congress to protect the infant industries of the country from undue competition of the labor of Europe; and second, the rights of United States citizens at home and abroad. These questions would enter into the campaign, and would probably control the results. Opposition to the treaty was not a "dernier resort" on the part of the republican party. That party needs no such "resort," standing as it did on its record, and on the great issues presented, and which would be further presented during the present session. He regarded a controversy with Great Britain as infinitely more important and more injurious than a controversy with any other nation, for of all the people who inhabit the globe, the people of the United States and the people of Great Britain were most intimately allied by every tie of consanguinity, of history, of faith, of institutions, of similarity of character and disposition, of ancestry and of everything which tended to make ties between separate nations. Therefore he would have been glad to see, in the pending treaty, a settlement of the controversy; and he had approached its consideration with a desire to find in it such a settlement; but the more he had examined it, the more he had become satisfied that the treaty, if ratified, would open new avenues of controversy, lead to new irritations, and therefore not accomplish its purpose. Anything that tended to promote commercial intercourse, anything that tended to produce a union of Canada with the United States, would meet his hearty support. In his judgment the dominion of Canada would be, within ten years, either in the imperial parliament of Great Britain, or in the congress of the United States. He therefore favored the policy of bringing about international exchanges with Canada of the freest character possible, perhaps something in the nature of a zollverein. He did not regard the treaty as a party question, nor as a sectional question. Neither was it an Irish question, nor was the opposition to it "fishing for Irish votes." He believed there was general sympathy with the Irish people, not only in the senate but among the people of the United States. He hoped the people of Ireland would gain the right to pass their local laws. But the people of the United States were not going to involve themselves in a controversy with Great Britain in respect to a matter over which they had no control. He had no sympathy with Anglophobia or with abuse of the British government. Whatever might be the extent of that power, it was the greatest element of civilization in modern history. In all the great elements of progress of the human race the English power had always led. He would treat Great Britain as a friendly nation, without reviving any of the animosities of the past.

Sherman then proceeded to discuss the details of the pending treaty. He regarded the section of the treaty allowing free importation of Canadian fish and fish oil as a surrender of the right of the United States to levy taxes on imported goods, and as an insult to the United States. There was not in the history of diplomacy so one-sided a treaty between two great nations. Such a treaty seemed disgraceful to American diplomacy. He ridiculed the idea that two great countries were going to war about this matter. If the president would, with moderation, exercise the powers conferred upon him by law, authorizing retaliation, there would be no trouble.

BAD NEWS FOR TACOMA.

A message from the president vetoing the bill to grant 635 acres of a military reservation to the city of Tacoma, W. T., for a park was read and referred to the committee on public lands. The grounds of the president's refusal to sign are that army engineers report against the grant because the lands may be needed for military purposes.

The senate then resumed consideration of the bill reported from the committee on foreign relations to prohibit the coming of Chinese laborers to the United States. Stewart spoke in favor of the bill, and when he closed the senate adjourned.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

Propositions to Subsidize Various State Expositions.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Outhwaite of Ohio called up for consideration the senate bill making an appropriation to enable the several executive departments of the government to participate in the Ohio centennial exposition in September next. This provoked much discussion and opposition.

Cannon of Illinois saw no reason why the committee on appropriations had reported this bill. Congress had already passed a bill to enable the departments to make an exhibit at Cincinnati, which is in the same state as Columbus, and within five hours' ride of that city, and where an exposition was to be held at the same time as that at Columbus.

Henderson of Iowa offered an amendment appropriating $250,000 to aid an exposition to be held by the colored race in Atlanta, Ga., in 1889-90, under the auspices of the Colored Workers' Fair Association of America.

Warner offered an amendment appropriating $40,000 to enable the department to be represented at the Kansas City exposition to be held in September and October; adopted.

Amendments offered by Messrs. Wise and Henderson were adopted.

The question then recurred on the third reading of the bill as amended, and yeas and nays were ordered and resulted—yeas 68, nays 91; no quorum. The house then adjourned.

THE REPUBLICAN TARIFF BILL.

It Will Soon be Ready for Submission to the Full Committee.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—The senate tariff sub-committee is still at work early and late on the details of the tariff bill, with the determination, if possible, to make all necessary changes in the original draft before it is reported to the full committee, or the senate, expecting thereby to bring out a measure which the majority in the senate can stand by as a whole. It is, at the same time, giving brief, informal hearings to all who come. It began this morning final revision of the measure in details, and hopes to have the work completed this week. There is a probability that three or four controverted points will be passed over by the sub-committee for the present, and a possibility that they may be submitted to a caucus for ultimate decision.

The regular weekly meeting of the finance committee, which takes place Tuesday, was not held to-day. It is not expected that the democrats of the finance committee will care to delay the measure in committee, but it is thought probable that they will reserve such criticism as they may have for debate in open session.

THE WHISKY TRUST.

One of the Witnesses Demonstrates Its Usefulness.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—During the investigation into the whisky trust to-day it was stated by one of the witnesses that $30,000,000 worth of trust certificates had been issued, and that since the foundation of the trust, May 10, 1887, about $876,000 in dividends have been paid. Since January, 1888, the monthly dividend has been one-half of one per cent. The year before the trust was formed the average price of spirits was $1 13 per proof gallon, with corn at 34 cents per bushel, and for the first year since the trust the average price has been $1, with corn selling at 47 cents per bushel. The formation of the trust had prevented strikes among coal miners and coopers located near Peoria and he submitted testimony showing that the trust had resulted in steady, uniform and fair wages to the men.

Settlers' Rights Assured.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—The decision of the commissioner of the general land office has been affirmed in the case of E. M. Keyes vs. Wm. Paul, involving a homestead entry in the Oregon City land district, Oregon. The commissioner's decision was also affirmed in the case of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company vs. Jacob B. Taylor, and concerning tracts of land in the North Yakima district, Washington territory, the same being in favor of allowing Taylor's entry to stand. The commissioner's decision was also allowed to stand in the case of Simon Fields vs. the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, a homestead entry in section 28, Washington territory. The commissioner's decision was in favor of Fields.

The Trouble at San Carlos.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Gen. Howard telegraphed the secretary of war to the effect that Gen. Miles's last dispatch to him did not signify a premeditated outbreak of any extent on the part of the Indians on San Carlos reservation. Assistant Adjutant Kelton to-day said the recent outbreak was merely a squabble among disaffected Indians, and there was every prospect that they would remain on the reservation and return to the camps.

The New Chinese Treaty.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—The state department does not expect to hear finally from the emperor of China concerning the new treaty until Chang Yen Hoen, minister to the United States, returns from his trip to Peru. He is not expected for several weeks. If the treaty be accepted he must be present at the exchange; if rejected he will notify Secretary Bayard in person.

Our "Rainless Region."

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—A report on interior wheat lands of Oregon and Washington territory shows the existence of about 15,000,000 acres of land along the Cascade range known as the "Rainless Region" which, despite the absence of rain during several months in the year, is valuable for wheat raising, a clay subsoil holding the moisture of winter and early spring.

FOR CENTRAL AMERICA.

Six Iron Steamers to be Built by the West India Lloyd Company.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—The West India Lloyd Steamship Company proposes building and operating six iron steamers, with a speed of from sixteen to eighteen and one-half knots, and from 1000 to 3300 tons capacity. Two will ply between New York and Guatemala, stopping at Nassau, Jamaica, Truxillo and the island of Inaqua; two between New Orleans and Sarguilla, calling at intermediate ports and making close connection at Truxillo with New York steamers; while the two largest and fastest boats will run between London and Colon, stopping at Plymouth, the Azores and Jamaica, and connecting with a New York branch at the island of Inaqua. The company calculates to add 25 per cent. to the value of fruit shipped by them, and will have all the latest inventions for safe-keeping. All the steamers, with one exception, will be fitted with triple expansion engines and twin screws, and that one will have four screws, a feature which it is expected will obviate the rolling and pitching to a great extent, by preventing the fouling of the screws, and maintain equal speed in fair and stormy weather.

THE INDIANS DID NOT SIGN.

So the Commissioners Finally Adjourned the Council.

STANDING ROCK AGENCY, Dak. (via Bismarck), Aug. 7.—In the council this morning there was no favorable change in the minds of the Indians. John Grass reiterated the determination of the Indians to refuse to sign either paper. Gall said his people would go home to-day. They started to leave, when Agent McLaughlin rose and ordered them to remain, which they did. The commissioners then finally adjourned the council and told the Indians to go home and attend to their crops, and the commissioners would proceed to other agencies, and when the Standing Rock people were wanted again notice would be given. They then dispersed quietly and set out for their homes. The Cheyenne River agency will be visited next.

IT IS ABOUT TIME.

Government Vessel Ordered to the Gulf of St. Lawrence to Protect Our Fishermen.

NEWPORT, Aug. 7.—A vessel of the North Atlantic squadron has been ordered to proceed to the fishing grounds in the Gulf of St. Lawrence to look after American interests and afford fishermen protection and assistance. It is the desire of the navy department to have at least one vessel among the American fishing fleets at all times. There is no trouble expected, but it is thought that this will have a good effect upon our fishermen and impress upon their minds that our government is looking after their interests should Canadian cruisers try the old game of seizing American fishermen. It is thought that three ships may be sent North at the same time.

THE IMMIGRATION EVIL.

A Terrible State of Affairs in the Pennsylvania Coal Fields.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—The immigration committee resumed its session to-day and the testimony of Col. Caesar of the Philadelphia *Record* was resumed. Witness said that in the Pennsylvania coal fields he had found, by personal observation, that fully two-thirds of the men employed in the coleries were Italians, Hungarians and Poles. The common laborers of these localities received only from 50 cents to $1 50 per day. The Italians live on about 40 cents a day, but the Hungarians spend about 50 cents. Witness said that in fifteen years the rates of wages had decreased 50 per cent., but the price of coal had remained the same.

ROBERT GARRETT.

Three Physicians in Attendance Upon the Shattered Millionaire.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—Robert Garrett, who is sick at the Brevoort House, requires a great deal of watching. His three doctors arrange their visits so that he is hardly ever without one of them in attendance. The report current last October that his brain is affected is revived, but his physicians say that the trouble appears rather with his nerves than with his brain. It is said his general condition is improved, and he has steadily gained since leaving Richfield Springs last Thursday.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

Large Herds Attacked in Westchester County, New York.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—Recent sudden changes in the weather had the effect of suddenly causing pleuro-pneumonia among cattle in and about this city. In Westchester county the bureau of animal industry ordered the destruction of over 200 head.

An Unprovoked Murder.

DANVILLE, Ill., Aug. 7.—W. G. Lams, a blacksmith, was shot and killed to-day by O. Allen, a notorious character, who had been hired by Detective Hall to arrest Lams on a charge of assaulting a woman Allen claims was his wife. The murder was most deliberate, Lams offering no resistance to arrest. The indignation against Allen may end in lynching.

Annual Meeting of a Cable Company.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—At the annual meeting of the Pacific Postal Telegraph Cable Company this afternoon the following board of directors was elected: John W. Mackay, president; William C. VanHorn, vice-president; George Stephens, Charles R. Hosmer, Henry Rosener, Albert B. Chandler, Hector de Castro and Ed C. Platt; treasurers, Geo. G. Ward.

Immigrant Fares to be Reduced.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—The executive committee of the Trunk Lines Passenger Agents' Association has resolved that, taking effect August 10, immigrant fares will be reduced to a basis of $5 from New York and Boston to Chicago, and $4 40 from Baltimore to Chicago, adding thereto net fares authorized by connecting lines.

An Ill-Advised Strike.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—Car drivers and conductors in this city will not support their brethren in Green Point. They say the step is ill-advised.

THE FIELD OF POLITICS

How Blaine Will be Welcomed Home To-Day.

A SPLIT AMONG LABOR DELEGATES.

A Lively Contest Among Candidates for the Republican Nomination in Indiana—Cleveland Loses His Mascot.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—The steamer City of New York, on which James G. Blaine sailed from Liverpool, is expected to arrive in the lower bay to-morrow morning. The associated press station at Fire island will give notice of the City of New York's appearance, so that the news will be known here about three hours before the vessel arrives at quarantine. The steamboat Sam Sloan which has been placed at the disposal of the republican clubs' reception committee has been reserved for the members of the national republican committee, officials of the national republican league the republican state and county committees, officials of the Union League Club, and a number of invited guests, including Levi P. Morton, Senator Evarts, ex-Senator Warner Miller, Gov. Fornker of Ohio, and Senator Quay.

The idea of a naval parade has been abandoned, owing to the fact that suitable boats could not be obtained by the various clubs. If the City of New York arrives as expected the Sam Sloan will start from here at 11 A. M. and go down to the quarantine station, and as the custom house authorities have offered Mr. Blaine the courtesies of the port there will be nothing to prevent him and his family from going at once from the City of New York to the Sloan. He will be welcomed on board the steamboat by President Bartlett of the republican club. The Sloan will then come back to the city.

The place where it will land will not be made known until the morning of Blaine's arrival, and then only to those on board the steamboat. This is done to avoid a crowd at the pier. From the pier Mr. Blaine will be taken directly to a hotel, presumably the Fifth Avenue. In the evening he will be serenaded by several workingmen's societies and other organizations, and it is hoped that he will make a speech. The parade itself will take place the following night.

INDIANA LABOR MEN DIVIDED.

Democrats Capture the Convention and Denounce Harrison and Morton.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 7.—The state federation of trades and labor unions of Indiana held its fourth annual session in this city to-day. Emil Levi of Evansville was re-elected president and John H. Hannigan of Lafayette secretary and treasurer. The delegates present took action regarding the political issues of the day, and adopted a series of resolutions condemning the policy of legislation since 1861 with reference to the bonded debt of the nation, opposing all laws which tend to transfer the burdens of excessive taxation to the consumers and laboring classes, and declaring that they "cannot support the candidates of the republican party for president and vice-president because both of them are wanting in sympathy for the laboring classes." The resolutions charge Gen. Harrison with commanding a company of soldiers during the strike of 1877 to shoot laboring men down, after having refused to attempt a settlement by peaceable means. Morton is spoken of as a Wall street money shark and shearer "in the unholy gains of many greedy corporations that have cruelly oppressed their employes." The resolutions also refer to Harrison's vote on the Chinese bill while in the senate.

The sessions of the federation were held with closed doors, and it is charged openly that some thirty or forty accredited delegates known to be republicans were refused admittance to the hall. The greatest difficulty is encountered in ascertaining how many accredited delegates were present and participated in the session. Fusa democratic sources it is asserted there were 265 delegates present, while from republican sources it is claimed that only sixty-five delegates participated in the adoption of the political resolutions, and two of these—one a greenbacker and the other a republican—were opposed to adopting the resolutions.

From all that can be learned to-night, from reliable sources, it seems that the democratic and republican organizations made efforts to secure control of the federation through the district assemblies, and that the democrats were the most successful in this regard.

Both republicans, who claim that they were refused participation in the session of the federation, held a meeting to-night and concluded to take no formal action as to bolters, but to relegate the matter to their several districts for action.

The federation, prior to adjourning, also passed a resolution requesting the state legislature to enact measures making the first Monday in September a legal holiday, to be known as "Labor Day"; to increase the powers of the state bureau of statistics; so as to have a labor bureau, to repeal the penitentiary contract law, and abolish all machinery in criminal institutions. Congress was likewise requested to prohibit the immigration of Chinese, and that those Chinese already here be returned to their native home.

INDIANA REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

A Spirited Contest for the First Place on the Ticket.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 7.—The hotel lobbies are filled to overflowing to-day with delegates and visitors in attendance on the republican state convention, which convenes to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock. The chief interest centers in the struggle for the gubernatorial nomination, and busy caucusing between the 1160 delegates indicates the zeal and confidence of several aspiring candidates. Ex-Gov. Porter, in view of his emphatic refusal to permit his name to go before the convention, is no longer considered by the majority of the leading politicians in attendance as among the possible nominees for the governorship. All doubts upon this point were seemingly swept away by Gov. Porter yesterday and to-day, by his reiterated declarations to friends of other candidates that there were no circumstances or contingencies under which he could now accept the nomination. Candidates and aspirants for the gubernatorial nomination are Col. H. S. Robertson of Fort Wayne, present lieutenant-governor; Maj. George W. Steele of Marion, member of congress from the Eleventh district; Col. W. Cumback of Greensburg; ex-Gov.-Gen. A. P. Hovey of Mt. Vernon, congressman from the First district; Rev. Ira J. Chase of Danville, department commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, and Hon. J. W. Butler of Indianapolis. The name of chairman J. W. Huston of the republican state committee is frequently mentioned as a possible dark horse, but Huston has declared that he is not a candidate in any sense of the word.

Cleveland Loses His Mascot.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 7.—Editor Butler of the Buffalo *News*, who first suggested Cleveland for governor, and then for president, is visiting here. He says that in his opinion Cleveland cannot be re-elected. The *News*, which ardently supported him in 1884, is against him now, and is doing splendid service for Harrison. Butler is of the opinion that New York will go republican by an overwhelming majority.

Callers from Tippecanoe County.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 7.—A delegation from Tippecanoe county, numbering about 1000 people, called on Gen. Harrison to-day. The usual sprinkling of veterans of the Tippecanoe campaign were in the ranks. They carried a dingy old Harrison banner of 1840. Gen. Harrison made a short speech, devoted mainly to the origin and principles of the republican party.

The Alabama Election.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 7.—The legislature is overwhelmingly democratic in both branches, while Governor Seay and the democratic state ticket carry nearly every county by considerable majorities.

Two Persons Burned to Death.

DENVER, Aug. 7.—A Durango special gives an account of a horrible accident near Fort Lewis. For several days past Robert Roberts, 16-year-old son of Wm. Roberts, a prominent ranchman, has been working for Andrew Saliva, another ranchman, living three miles west of the fort. This morning old man Roberts went over to Saliva's place to see his boy. Upon arrival he found the house in ashes, and not a human being in sight. Searching through the ruins he discovered the charred remains of the boy. Roberts aroused the neighbors, who made a further search and discovered Saliva, who also perished in the flames. The fire is a mystery, and the coroner will investigate.

SPORTING NOTES.

The Saratoga Races.

SARATOGA, Aug. 7.—The weather was cloudy and the track heavy.

Three-fourths mile—Sinfram won, Queen of Trumps second, Alaho third; time, 1:17.

Handicap, one and one-sixteenth miles—Hypocrite won, Daruna second, Wary third; time, 1:49¼.

Mile and a half—Montrose won, Argo second, Oarsman third; time, 2:39.

Six furlongs—Go-So won, Pocatello second, Redstone third; time, 1:15¾.

Hurdle, mile and a furlong—Percy won, Burr Oak second, Jim Murphy third; time, 2:05½.

Monmouth Park Races.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 7.—The Monmouth park races resulted as follows:

Seven-eighths mile—Niagara won in 1:30, Telie Doe second, Fred B third.

Three-fourths mile—Ransom won in 1:17½, Bill Barnes second, Chemise third.

Eatontown stakes, one mile—Little Winch won in 2:44, Eurus second, Bradford third.

One and one-eighth miles—Oriflamme won in 1:58¾, Chanlyson second, Favor third.

Seven-eighths mile—Lucy N won in 1:31, Ocean second, Tudor third.

Short steeple-chase—Elphin won in 3:10, Retribution second, Mentmore third.

Trotting at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Aug. 7.—The grand circuit races opened here to-day, and it was a favorite day. A stiff southwest breeze was blowing and made fast time impossible.

2:30 class, trotting, purse of $2000—Jack first, Gracie B second, John Ferguson third, Star Monarch fourth; best time, 2:22¾.

2:25 class, pacing, purse of $1000—Bessemer first, Billy Stewart second, John C. third, Hierarchy fourth; best time, 2:18¾.

2:22 class, trotting, purse of $2000—T. T. S. first, Black Jack second, St. Elmo third, Globe and Editor drawn; best time, 2:20.

Baseball.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—The Giants managed to defeat Indianapolis again to-day by hard playing in the latter part of the game. Score, New York 6, Indianapolis 4. Batteries, Welch and Ewing, and Burdick and Myers.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 7.—Baldwin shut out the Phillies to-day by his good pitching. Score, Philadelphia 0, Chicago 5. Batteries, Buffington and Clements, and Baldwin and Daly.

BOSTON, Aug. 7.—The Bean-Eaters braced up to-day and by hard playing managed to win from Pittsburg. Score: Boston 6, Pittsburg 1. Batteries: Conway and Kelly and Staley and Miller.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—By superior playing the home team won again to-day. Score: Washington 10, Detroit 6. Batteries: Widner and Mack and Getzein and Bennett.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 7.—Cleveland 1, Kansas City 2.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 7.—Cincinnati 4, Baltimore 3.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 7.—Athletics 4, St. Louis 5.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—Brooklyn 7, Louisville 0.

The Utes Suddenly Disappear.

DENVER, Aug. 4.—The only news received from Ignacio, headquarters for the Southern Utes, is that the Indians have suddenly disappeared from their villages. It is believed they have planned to keep out of the way until they could have a conference with the Northern Utes. It is also believed that a large party from both bands are now congregating back in the mountains, and will there hold a great pow-wow. As to what course they will pursue when they meet the commission is a matter of conjecture. Colorow, the old leader of the Northern Utes, has an intense dislike for the whites.

Eight Conductors Discharged.

LA CROSSE, Wis., Aug. 7.—For some time back officials of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company have been suspicious of a number of conductors on various divisions of the road, and President Miller finally became convinced that a number of employees were bound together in a systematic plan to defraud the company. He placed collectors on the various divisions, and the results showed such a condition of affairs that it resulted in the discharge or suspension of eight of the oldest conductors in his employ.

A Woman Burned to Death.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 7.—Mrs. George Allen was burned to death last night by the explosion of a gasoline stove. She rushed from the house and fell upon the pavement, shrieking horribly. Every particle of clothing was burned off but her shoes. Her husband is now a maniac from the shock.

A Famous Wood Engraver Dead.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—Albert Babbett, the famous wood engraver, whose death is announced, was born in England sixty-four years ago. Some of his best work was found in the pages of *Harper's Magazine* and publications of the Appleton and *Century* companies.

Storm in Ohio.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Aug. 7.—This evening a tremendous rain and wind storm burst on the city and raged for five minutes. The Arcade hotel building was struck by lightning and badly damaged. Houses were unroofed and forests torn to pieces.

Billiard Tournament.

SARATOGA, Aug. 7.—A cushion carom billiard tournament between leading experts began here last night. Maurice Daly beat Wm. Sexton by a score of 200 to 92. Sexton and Slosson play next.

Disastrous Storm in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 6.—A disastrous storm visited the central section of Missouri at an early hour this morning.

EIGN DISPATCHES.

nation of the Debate in the Commons.

NADIAN PACIFIC CHANGES.

sures Taken to Suppress the Anti-... A Gallant Fight With Highwaymen —Cable Notes.

...Aug. 7.—In the commons this W. H. Smith, government leader that if the Parnellite inquiry had passed by midnight the sitting would suspended. The motion was adopted course proceeded to consideration of s amended.

ws, Home secretary, moved to insert wing: "If any person having been ds a summons under this act shall ppear, the commission shall have issue a warrant for the arrest of on;" adopted.

ws next moved that anybody who ired to attend before the commis- who refuses or fails to attend shall to punishment for contempt of t of justice of England.

moved an amendment to the effect person refusing to make full and lete disclosure touching all matters in which he might be examined should to punishment by the high court of After discussion it was rejected.

discussion ensued on a proposal by liberal to compel the Times to ... its charges before the opening ... by the commission. It was ... the government, and finally ...

amendments, consisting mainly of ... functions to the commission, were ... Other new clauses were then de... d the house adjourned at 2:40 A. M.

IDIAN PACIFIC CHANGES.

...e Goes is as President—Mortgage ... Resignation Accepted.

...al, August 7.—It is reported that ...ting of the directors of the Canadian ... George Stephens will probably re... presidency in favor of W. C. Van... arty to put a practical man at the ... e company and partly owing to the ...osition of American roads around ... efforts of the Canadian Pacific ... their expense under the operation of ...tate commerce law.

...ll meeting of the directors of the ... Pacific to-day the resignation of ... Stephens was accepted. Van... as unanimously appointed in his ... Lord E. Mortion, candidate for ...dent of the United States, also sent ...gnation as director, which was ac... and Hon. D. A. McInnis was ... in his place. The appointment of ... desk has not yet been made.

LOTOUS WORKINGMEN.

...sures Taken to Suppress Them ... Amiens—Notable Death.

...Aug. 7.—Seven arrests have been ...uents of persons concerned in the ... yesterday. Four of them are for... The mayor has issued an order for... the people to assemble, under pen... riot act of 1848. Strikers continue ...tion, and another force is feared. ...uard the town hall and the face... are patroling the streets.

...nsley, archbishop of Cambrai, ...

THREATENED STRIKE

...ould Stop a Hundred and Fifty Thousand Looms.

...Aug. 7.—The card room hands in ... at Blackburn have notified the ... that unless they are granted an ad... 10 per cent. in their wages, they ... This would involve the stoppage ... looms, 1,000,000 spindles, and ...000 operatives out of employment.

MEXICO.

...rranging for a New Cable.

...(via Galveston), Aug. 7.—It is re... orted that the Mexican Telegraph ...pany is making arrangements to lay a ... in order to meet the demands of ... business. This is said to be the ...Seymser's trip to Europe. ... will be called upon at the next ... establish a new cabinet office, ...of posts and telegraphs.

...allant Fight with Robbers.

...Aug. 7.—Two merchants travel... ...eback from Tacuba to the City of ...ere assaulted at Barranca Delmue... ...me of numerous deeds of violence. ...hants had over $3000 in their saddle ... were met by a party of bandits; ... all, twelve mounted. The mer... ...ened fire on the robbers, killing ... wounding two, and then put spurs ...orses and attempted to escape, but ...taken by the mounted robbers, ...om the horses, robbed of all their ...d valuables, stripped of their cloth... ...ied to trees. After two days and ...ey were discovered. Eight robbers ... captured. One confessed that they ... to a band of fifty.

Many Sailors Drowned.

...ANS (via Galveston), Aug. 7.—Dur... ...rrible fast night two large barks, ...ish and the other French, sank in... or, after having been in collision ... of the English vessel, consisting of ... men, and seven of the French ...re drowned. Five vessels were ...ere and dashed to pieces.

...rtune Foreteers in Disgrace.

...Aug. 7.—The high court of forest... in session here, has carried, by a ...03 to 85, a motion revoking the ... the subsidiary high court of Amet... suspending the American court, ... comply with the rules regarding ...sion of colored persons.

...lway Accident in England.

...Aug. 7.—There was a collision at ...wick depot at midnight last night ... passenger and freight train. Two ...carriages were telescoped. The ... stoker of the passenger locomotive ...passengers were killed.

Men Killed and Injured.

...Pa., Aug. 7.—A car of stone left ... near Mapleton, where a gang ...re building a bridge and crushed ... light trestle, crushing the work... the Juniata river, fifty feet below. ...were fatally injured, and three are ...rous condition. They probably ...pplied for life. Several others were ...ss injured.

THE EASTERN STAR.

...hapter Instituted at Waitsburg by ...mbers of the Dayton Chapter.

DAYTON, W. T., Aug. 6

...urday evening the officers and ... ...mbers of the members of Rainbow ...o. 2, order of the Eastern Star, ...sburg to assist in instituting a ... at that place. Following attended ...lace:

Mrs. J. E. Edmiston, Mr. and ... Kribbs, Mr. and Mrs. N. Gaddis, ... J. H. Hosler, Mr. and Mrs. ... VanFatten, Mr. and Mrs. J. ... John Berry, Mrs. Frank Green, ...fever, Mrs. L. M. Carruthers, Mrs. ...e, Mrs. Wm. Robinson, Mrs. Ora ... M. M. Garner, Mrs. M. H. Kar... J. N. Arnold, Mrs. Wm. Van... Namata Rainwater, Miss Etta ... Emil Bories.

...milton, Esq., associate grand ... ...e, instituting officer and con... work in a very pleasing and ...factory manner.

...e instituting of the chapter all ad... ...ell prepared collation. Dayton ...ever remember the Waitsburg ...ry pleasant hospitality.

...re the members of the new ... chapter: Mr. and Mrs. Da... ...nd Mrs. Dr. J. H. Hudgin, Mr. ... Parker, Mr. and Mrs. ... and Mrs. John H. Morrow, ... W. Phipps, Mr. and Mrs. A. ... and Mrs. J. P. Mullinix, Mr. and ...rwin, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Par... ...d Mrs. Geo. Brown, Mrs. Alice ... Robert Parrington, Miss Mattie ...e Florence Mullinix, Mr. W. ... Wm. Parker.

...ter is manned by most excellent ... A number of applications are in ... at the next meeting. The fu... ...ew chapter is more than prom...

AFFAIRS OF THE RAILWAYS.

The Mt. Hood & Eastern Railway Company Files Articles of Incorporation.

It Will Run Into the Malheur Country by Way of Salmon River Pass—Improvements on the Narrow Gauge.

Articles of incorporation of the Mt. Hood & Eastern Railway Company were filed with the clerk of the county court yesterday by C. P. Earhart, D. C. McKercher and W. A. Bantz. The capital stock of the company is fixed at $2,000,000, in shares of $100, and the principal office of the company is in Portland. The object of the corporation is to construct and maintain a railroad and telegraph line from Portland across and over the Cascade mountains via Salmon river pass to a point near the mouth of the Owyhee river in Malheur county, and to carry freight and passengers for hire, to purchase property, enter into contracts and do all other things necessary and proper for the accomplishment of the objects above specified.

The company is not ready to fully announce its plans yet. A preliminary survey of the route has been made. It runs close by the base of Mt. Hood and follows down Meadow creek to the plains of Eastern Oregon. It is understood that the company contemplate a connection with the Chicago & Northwestern.

Pushing Work on the O. R. & N.

In yesterday morning's OREGONIAN appeared an item relative to the railroad operations on the several extensive branch extensions in Washington territory and Idaho. Yesterday an advertisement appeared in this paper for 1000 men to labor on these new roads. A reporter called on the firm advertising for these laborers to ascertain some more definite information.

"Where are these men for whom you advertise to be sent?" asked the reporter of a member of the firm.

"They are to be sent to where the work is being done on the extension of which mention has been frequently made in THE OREGONIAN."

"How are they to be distributed?"

"Well, they will be sent from here to Farmington first and from here they will go to Kingston. The latter place is about twelve miles from Farmington. From Kingston they will be distributed wherever most needed."

"There are a good many men employed, and do they require a thousand more?"

"The advertisement is an indefinite one, in this way: Mr. J. H. Smith, who is the sub-contractor under the general contractors, Messrs. Kilpatrick Brothers & Collins, wishes to get all the men he possibly can secure on this work, and for this reason advertises for as large a number as possible."

"Do you find much difficulty in securing men?"

"No; we are getting them pretty steadily along. Monday we sent up thirty-five men, and this morning seventeen more. Most of these men have come from California. There seems to be but few idle men now, in this country at least. Very few present themselves in response to the advertisement."

New Freight Tariff Schedules.

Traffic managers and general freight agents of the transcontinental association have just received the following revised tariff from J. S. Leeds of St. Louis, chairman of the association:

I beg to hand you one copy each of the following tariffs:

Tariff No. 8—Westbound from Atlantic seaboard.

Tariff No. 9—Eastbound to Atlantic seaboard.

Tariff No. 10—Westbound from Buffalo and common points.

Tariff No. 11—East and westbound, subject to western classification.

These copies are supplied you so that you may be able to arrange your intermediate local rates to conform thereto, in accordance with the instructions of the interstate commerce commission. This I suppose you will desire to do prior or upon the date on which the tariffs will take effect, which, from present indications, will be somewhere from the 25th inst. to the 1st proximo. We are unable at present to give more definite information as to the date effective.

Oregon Pacific Contracts.

The contract for completing the unfinished work begun by Contractors Hunt and Bennett was let on Saturday to Brink & West, says the Albany *Democrat*. Already these gentlemen have begun buying supplies and material for the work to be done. In a day or two a gang of bridge carpenters will proceed to the front and go to work, and graders and track layers will begin as soon as supplies and tools for the work can be gotten forward. Twenty-two miles of rails have been laid and grading done in patches beyond. The contract let will take the road the present season about seventy miles beyond Albany. Next spring at as early a date as the weather will permit, it is proposed to make a general onslaught on Boise City. Mr. West was in the city yesterday and stated that work would be pushed with all practicable speed during the remainder of the year. His particular work is the superintending of bridges and trestle work, at which he has already shown so much efficiency in the building of the Willamette and Santiam bridges, and he will be first in the field with a corps of carpenters. Mr. Brink has already shown his ability for railroad work in sub-contracts heretofore taken by him and Mr. Wright, who will also be interested in this work. Manager Hoag returned Saturday from his trip up the Santiam, and will give his individual attention to the present season's operations. It was reported that a contract had been let for an additional forty miles; but it seems this is a part of the contract under Brink and West.

Business Lively on the Narrow Gauge.

The Portland and Willamette valley depot presented a busy scene when a reporter visited it yesterday. Lumber and shingles were being loaded, wood being unloaded and hauled away, piles of beer kegs, oil tanks, soda water boxes, machinery and miscellaneous plunder were scattered around betokening a rush of business.

"Business has increased greatly," said Mr. O. N. Scott, "since the road was completed in here. We take out from three to five cars loaded with merchandise every day for points along the lines. This is aside from finishing lumber, shingles, etc., large quantities of which are shipped for points all over the valley."

"Where do all the beer kegs come from?"

"From Oswego, principally. They have not yet begun exporting there yet; but from the quantity of beer they import it is evident they will make a showing soon. Those six ore cars, all of iron, on the track yonder, are for the iron works there."

"Do you carry much wood?"

"From ten to twenty carloads of wood—oak and fir—are brought in here daily. The Oregon Iron & Steel Company employ about the same number of cars per day, bringing wood to their charcoal kilns. The company puts in a side track for them to all places where they have 3000 cords in a body."

"Do you bring in much lumber?"

"Not yet. Mr. Jesse Hobson has put a new boiler and engine in his saw mill near Newberg to increase its capacity, and expects to begin shipping right away. He has a contract to ship a schooner load, 250,000 feet, here every month for two years. He is also going to cut a lot of ties for the narrow gauge, and will keep his mill running day and night."

"Are you moving any wheat now?"

"Quite a lot has lately been brought in for L. L. Hilden's flouring mill at Vancouver. There is still some old wheat along the line. At Smithfield, Polk county, 12,000 bushels still remain, which must be moved this week to make room for the new crop. There are small lots at other places. Harvesting is progressing favorably, and this is just the kind of weather needed. The crop will be very large. Farmers say the warehouses provided here by President Reid are not large enough and will be filled to overflowing in short order."

"How is passenger travel?"

"Very good. Travel to Wilhoit Springs has fairly started, and quite a number go out every day. The company has just received a new passenger coach. It is a great improvement on the old ones, having windows which reach clear to the roof, giving passengers a fine chance to view the country. In fact it is a regular observation car and specially adapted for excursions."

"What is that piled up down yonder by the track?"

"That is machinery for the big new roller mill at Dallas, Polk county. They have a splendid water power there and have been trying for a long time to secure a mill and have at last succeeded."

"When are the repairs to the lines to be commenced?"

"Messrs. Leavens and Lauktree who have the contract to supply and lay the new ties will begin work next week. They will fix up the worst places first and the roads will soon be in very good order for traffic. The only thing needed now is a bridge across the Willamette at Ray's Landing."

"The engines and rolling stock of the P. & W. V. is kept very busy. Neither of the three engines is ever idle and one of them starts out at 5:50 every morning and is on the go till 11:30 P. M., keeping two crews of men employed."

"Is the company making any great improvement?"

"They have just laid a large pipe from Front street to supply the depot with water."

"There is no lack of saloons around here, it seems?"

No; there is the Depot saloon, Narrow Gauge saloon No. 1 and the Pioneer Narrow Gauge saloon. And over yonder is a candy stand. There is also soon to be a saloon at the corner of Jefferson and Water streets. I suppose it will be a narrow gauge saloon of some kind."

"FEDORA" AT THE NEW PARK.

Brilliant Reception to the Distinguished Artiste, Fanny Davenport.

The splendid audience which assembled last evening at the New Park theater, despite the sultriness of the night, was a tribute no less to the well-earned fame of the distinguished actress who was to make her first appearance in our midst, than to the appreciation of our people for high dramatic art.

Fannie Davenport's fame in "Fedora" is a matter of dramatic history. She is admittedly the only exponent of the role in this country, and it is difficult to conceive of another actress giving to the character that artistic portrayal with which she surrounds it. She is by inheritance an actress and, educated in a school than which there is no better, possessing a commanding figure, a voice flexible and under perfect control, a mobile and most expressive countenance, it would be a matter of surprise if she did not reach the very apex of 'emotional art in her acting.

"Fedora" is the story of a Russian princess deeply wronged, as she believes, by the murder of her lover on the eve of her marriage. She devotes herself to vengeance and in its pursuit meets the man, Loris Ipanoff, whom she believes to have murdered her lover, makes him love her, and by this means intends to drag the confession of his act from his own lips. For this purpose she invites him to her house in Paris, having previously perfected arrangements to have him seized on leaving it, carried on board a Russian vessel and conveyed to St. Petersburg for trial and conviction. He comes and tells her the story of the crime, how that the man he had slain had wronged him by betraying his young wife. Shocked and scarce able to believe so infamous a thing, Loris produces letters from her former lover to his wife. Overwhelmed with remorse for her pursuit of Loris, whom she has had tracked by the police, exiled from his home and made the victim of persecution, she vows her love for him and to save him from enemies keeps him with her, in a powerful scene, until danger is over. They marry and, by the aid of friends, Loris's innocence is established and the ban of the Russian government is lifted from him. By the same post that brings this news comes also the terrible tidings that Loris's brother and mother, whom he has not seen for a long time and to whom he is deeply attached, have been thrown in a Russian dungeon and suffocated. This has been the result of a letter written by Fedora to the authorities before she knew of Loris's innocence or had loved him. Loris, overwhelmed with grief at his great loss, swears vengeance against the author of the letter, not knowing it is she. Terrified, dreading his vengeance, loving him with all her soul, she pleads with him for the unfortunate woman. He will not hear her, and swears to have the woman's life, whoever she may be. Suddenly he sees the truth in her terrified face, and in his frenzy seizes her as though he would strangle her. She escapes from him, and taking poison, which she has always carried, falls dead at his feet.

It can readily be seen what a magnificent scope there is in such a plot for emotional acting, and the expectation is fully realized in Miss Davenport's portrayal. In the first act she is all womanly in her eagerness to meet her lover, in her grief and despair over his death, and truly Russian in her purpose to revenge him. In the subsequent acts, up to the culmination of the play, her display of the resources of her art, the rapid transition from one phase of emotion to a totally different one were simply superb, and in the third act, when she realizes that her idol was but clay and how deeply she had wronged Loris, as she listens to him tell his story, her face was a very kaleidoscope of expression. But it is in the last act that her power is seen at its greatest. She seems to pale with terror and fear, as though she realizes her coming doom, while listening to the fateful letter. There is a pitiful woe in her face, a nervous eagerness in every motion, incoherency in every speech, all most admirably and artistically simulated, and her fall from the sofa after taking the fatal dose is a splendid piece of realism. Miss Davenport's costumes were magnificent in their richness and elegance of design.

Melbourne McDowell, in the role of Loris Ipanoff, made a decided impression. He is one of the best leading men ever seen in Portland. With a fine stage presence, a resonant voice and a clear, distinct enunciation he combines a dramatic force and fire that are admirable. All his work was splendidly done, especially his scene with Fedora in the third act, when he tells her his secret. It was one of the strongest scenes in the play and generously applauded. Miss Davenport received calls after each act.

Want of space forbids mention in detail of the rest of the company, but suffice to say that they are all capable people and merit no slight praise for their excellent work.

"Fedora" again to-night.

By reason of the fact that Miss Davenport will not be able to visit the Sound points, arrangements have been made whereby people from Tacoma or Seattle who desire to see her in her dramatic impersonations can visit Portland, leaving the Sound on Friday or Saturday mornings and returning on Monday, for one fare for the round trip.

THE TARIFF QUESTION.

Democrats Afraid That the Republican Measure May Be Passed by the House.

Washington special (July 31) to Philadelphia Press.

The democrats concede now that the republican tariff bill will pass the senate, and some of them are seriously alarmed lest it should pass the house also. A democratic member of the ways and means committee said to-day: "We understand the real reason of the delay in reporting the republican tariff bill. They are preparing a bill with which they hope to catch enough democratic members of the house so as to pass it here also. They kept close watch on the votes and speeches of all democrats in the house who were shaky on the tariff question and they have made up a list of forty-two democrats whom they class as hopeful. From these they expect to get enough votes added to their own strength in the house to pass the bill. The democrats who voted against the Mills bill and a number of others who voted for it under the compulsion of party discipline have been in private consultation with republican senators on the preparation of the senate bill. Come to me when the bill is presented to the senate and I can point out the exact paragraphs which were put in to catch democratic votes."

"Do you think they will succeed?"

"No; it will be too near election time. They will get some democratic votes for their bill, but not enough; but if they draw the right sort of a bill they can make it an uncomfortable bill for our congressmen to vote against."

One of the democrats who voted against the Mills bill said: "I am not in any conspiracy to pass a republican bill, as some of my colleagues call it. I asked a republican member of the senate sub-committee if they were preparing a bill with a view to passing it, and when he told me they were making an honest effort to get a bill which would pass both houses and put an end to the present dangerous agitation of the tariff question, I told him that I thought if he would consult with three or four protection democrats in the house he could draw a bill which would pass both houses. I do not know whether he took my advice or not. I gave him my views."

Through Pullman sleepers and dining cars; also second-class sleepers through to the east via Northern Pacific Railroad. Office, No. 2 Washington street.

THE IMMIGRATION REPORT.

A Very Noticeable Increase in the Number of Newcomers.

Evidence That the Work of the Board is Accomplishing Much Good and Exciting Great Interest in Oregon—Printing Matter Distributed.

The regular monthly meeting of the Oregon immigration board was held at 4 P. M. yesterday. Present: C. H. Dodd, president; H. W. Corbett, Fred K. Arnold, D. D. Oliphant and T. A. Wood.

The minutes for the month of July were read and approved.

John Osborn of Salem addressed the board on a proposition to represent the board at the farmers' national congress at Topeka, Kansas, stating that he had prepared a full exhibit of Oregon products.

After some consideration the matter was referred to Messrs. Dodd and Corbett with instructions to report at next meeting.

Communications from several Eastern newspapers soliciting advertising were received and placed on file.

The report for the month of July of the secretary, Wallace R. Struble, was read and accepted. The following is the report in full:

INCREASED ARRIVALS.

There has been a noticeable increase in the number of arrivals of newcomers the past month as compared with the previous month of June; the actual excess of visitors for July over June being 303, or an excess of total people represented of 606. The comparison with the corresponding month of 1887 is still more flattering; the total visitors for July of that year being 321, representing 642 people. By far the larger percentage of visitors at the board rooms have been actual or proposed settlers. It is true a few calling at our headquarters have been visiting tourists or homeward bound members of the National Educational Association, but the number of these as compared with the total number of visitors is probably less than five out of 100. Your secretary confesses to much surprise at the unusual immigration of the past month; more especially of the last week of the month. The previous experience of the board has justified the expectation of dull business during July, but the past month has, as a whole, been one of the busiest of the year. Indications point strongly to a continuance, probably.

AN INCREASE OF ACTIVITY

During August. Letters apprising the board of people about to start for Oregon have been increasing during the past week or two; while from railroad agents, as well as our own agents in the East, come corrobrative statements relative to an active traffic in the immediate future. An excursion of Central and Northern Illinois people—the largest ever organized in that section of country—is announced to leave for Oregon on September 17. This and, largely, the direct outgrowth of Agent Moorehead's work in that section. From portions of Dakota and Minnesota come reports of numbers of people about to leave for the North Pacific coast. Letters from these sections complaining of the rigid climate and expressing determination to seek more congenial locations are daily received by the board. Newcomers from Dakota bring intelligence of abundant crops in that territory, but declare that the people there will only use the profits of the present season to enable them to make locations further west. The state of affairs in Kansas is very disheartening. Letters received from portions of that state during the month indicate widespread dissatisfaction among farmers and in some cases hard times prosperity amounting almost to positive distress. Among the letters received from that state during the month was one from a prominent physician who inquired particularly in the interest of some 100 families who proposed to move to Oregon in a body if they could be convinced the prospects here were at all promising for them. Correspondence from Nebraska indicates much interest in that state also regarding the Northwest.

BOARD'S WORK FELT.

The noticeable increase in the number of inquiries and arrivals from Central Illinois, Southern Iowa and portions of Indiana proves conclusively that the distribution of printed matter made by the board in those sections is bearing profitable fruit. An unusual inquiry is also noted from portions of Pennsylvania and New York. This interest is largely traceable to the descriptive letters on Oregon printed monthly in several hundred interior newspapers of that region. These letters are furnished by Mr. L. Samuel, publisher of the *West Shore*. They are proving a potent factor in advertising our state. Mr. J. Zeamer, editor of the Carlisle, (Pa.) *Sentinel*, now visiting a tour of the Willamette valley, says these letters have awakened a wonderful interest in Oregon throughout his neighborhood. In fact, in response to the demand for authentic information, he had concluded to make a careful examination of our country and write up his observations in full for his journal. He is of the opinion that Pennsylvania people will figure largely in the immigration of the near future to Oregon. Much interest is also reported from Ohio. Capt. D. E. Buchanan of this city recently returned from a visit to Ohio including the supreme lodge, Knights of Pythias, Cincinnati, informed your secretary that hundreds of families, many of them well-to-do, have the Oregon fever, and will, with little persuasion, remove to our state. J. P. Shaw, also recently returned from Southern Ohio, says the interest in Oregon is remarkable.

THE TIDE COMING.

In view of the almost unanimous reports of interest in our state, together with the anxiety for information as indicated by the board's correspondence and the statements of newcomers daily arriving, your secretary feels fully justified in predicting an unprecedented immigration to the Northwest during the remainder of the present year. It is important that our people should be prepared to receive these people and to show them every possible courtesy. Very much depends upon the reception which new-comers receive whether or not they form a favorable impression of our state. That the tide is coming there is no question; the fact of their settling among us and investing their money with us will depend very largely upon the kind of reception given them by our people. To give newcomers the benefit of full information of the country and to treat them courteously and fairly is the duty of every citizen of Oregon. There is—there can be—no more potent factor in the development of this country than immigration; nor can there be any more fruitful element in the stimulation of trade of all kinds. It is therefore wise for our citizens, on business principles alone, to receive the new-comer warmly and to cultivate his acquaintance and good will. It is not averred that this is not being done. The hope is that courteous reception of newcomers may continue and broaden into a universal habit among the people of Oregon.

EASTERN NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

Copies of the Milwaukee, Wis., *Germania*, Chicago *Farm, Field and Stockman*, *Weekly Tribune*, Springfield, Mass., *Republican*, Albany, N. Y., *Country Gentleman*, Detroit *Free Press*, Des Moines *Register*, Omaha *Bee*, and Boston *Sunday Globe*, containing the two-inch display advertisement of the board have been received within the month. Letters in response to these advertisements are now daily arriving. The board's letter in 1030 interior papers, authorized by contract with Moses Folsom, will be published during the current month. The reading matter will be suitably enlivened with cuts, among the number being views of the new hotel and the High school building. There can be no question of the fact that the work of the immigration board during the past three months has resulted in awakening widespread interest concerning our state and city. The tide of immigration which hitherto has set so strongly toward other portions of the Northwest, now predominates largely in favor of Oregon. Scarcely one of the passenger lists published daily in the morning newspapers will confirm this statement. The volume of travel by way of the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific lines is very large, while the number of people coming to Oregon via the Northern Pacific and Puget sound is not inconsiderable. The tourist travel of the season is unexpectedly large, our hotels being severely taxed to accommodate the rush. Just at this time there is an unusual influx, owing to the presence of visiting Eastern teachers. For two weeks past our city has been viewed by delegations of these people. Expressions received from those visiting the board rooms indicate a very favorable impression of Portland and the Willamette valley.

MISCELLANEOUS.

During the month the board has received the following printed matter: From Pacific Farmer Company, 51,000 copies of "Portland and the Great Northwest," being balance due on contract of 200,000; from R. H. Schwab & Bro., 23,000 copies of same publication, being first instalment of 100,000 authorized; from the *Daily News*, 16,000 copies of Portland edition, the balance of the 50,000 being held subject to board's order; from Pacific Farmer Company, 300,000 leaflets, leaving 1,300,000 yet to come; from Oregon Agricultural Society, 100 copies of "Resources of Oregon;" from A. C. A. Perkes, 5000 copies state weather review. As will be observed by the report of matter distributed, nearly all the above has been placed in competent hands for distribution.

The number of visiting immigrants at board rooms reached 1129, representing, including families, 2258. The number of letters of inquiry received was 726; miscellaneous letters, 126; total, 852.

PRINTED MATTER DISTRIBUTED.

Portland and Great Northwest—Per Moorehead, Chicago, 12,800; Goldstein, California, 16,000; Smith & Conklin, 600; Wisconsin Central line, 8400; Canadian Pacific, 8400; Burlington Route, 8400; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 8400; E. A. Brown, St. Paul, 8400; home office, 3800; total, 75,200. Souvenirs—Per E. B. McElroy, San Francisco, 10,000. Posters—Per Goldstein, California, 250. Miscellaneous—St. Paul *Journal of Commerce*, 500; weather reports, 5000; Resources of Oregon, 100; *West Shores*, 800; circulars, 250,000; county literature, lists of property, etc., 2000; *Daily News*, 10,000; total, 268,000; total pieces of literature for month, 354,450.

There is urgent necessity of larger quarters for the accommodation of the board's business. The amount of printed matter soon to be delivered to the board, including 50,000 copies of "Illustrated Portland" brochure, and 100,000 copies of general descriptive pamphlet, will crowd our present quarters to overflowing.

The financial report of secretary showed balance of $4080 74 in bank to board's credit. Monthly bills, aggregating $3775 90, were audited and ordered paid. Adjourned to meet Friday, August 10, at 4 P. M.

HE PAID TWENTY DOLLARS A WORD

Sending Obscene Matter Through the Mails Costs Money—Court Proceedings.

F. M. Christopher was arrested at Baker City on August 6, charged with sending an obscene letter through the United States mails, addressed to T. E. Mahon, and on examination before Commissioner Baldwin was held to answer. He was brought down yesterday by Deputy Marshal Harper and arraigned on information in the United States district court and pleaded guilty. He was fined $100, which was about $20 per word for the obscene expression in his letter. He paid his fine and was discharged. He admitted that the letter was "insulting," but the aggravation was great. He did not know that it was against the law to send such stuff through the mails or he would not have done it. His letter concluded by saying that he "could not find language strong enough to express his opinion" of the man to whom it was addressed. Had he been more gifted in expressing himself he would probably have gone broke.

A. C. Southmayd, a merchant of Sheridan, was arraigned in the United States district court yesterday on a charge of selling liquor to Indians. He said that he only gave the Indians some cider, and "a little more cider, too," but it was proved that Indians went into his place sober and came out howling drunk, and the court thought there was something stronger than cider there, so he fined Mr Southmayd $50.

In the state court yesterday T. B. Oliphant et al. began suit against Simon Swelt to recover $227 90, due on goods sold. G. Zanello began suit against D. Canuto, formerly his partner, to recover the sum of $1776 35, alleged to be due on a note of hand, for labor performed and money loaned at different times.

Neil McKinnon, who was arrested on a charge of illegal voting on the 4th of June last, and has been in jail ever since, and against whom the grand jury found a true bill was arraigned in the United States district court yesterday and entered a plea of guilty. He threw the responsibility of his illegal action on the whisky he had loaded himself with, and threw himself on the mercy of the court. As he has been already in jail two months the court let him off with a sentence of three months more. If Neil could only make the whisky which fooled him serve out his term he would be happy.

The bark Kitty was arrested yesterday on the libel of John Nelson, ship's carpenter, to recover wages claimed to be due him. Nelson shipped at Hong Kong for the trip to Portland and back and claims that he has been cruelly treated by Capt. Laird and the officers of the bark, and threatened with bodily harm and injury, for which reason he is afraid to proceed to sea in said bark. He asks the court to award him $180.

The following proceedings took place in the probate court:

In the matter of the guardianship of George V. James—Order confirming sale of real estate.

In the matter of the estate of Catherine Lamberson, deceased—Order discharging administrator.

In the matter of the guardianship of Philip Saunders—Order continuing hearing of final account to August 14.

In matter of guardianship of Edward H. Croft, a minor—Citation to be served upon parties interested.

In the matter of the estate of John G. Smith, deceased—Same order.

Estate of Anna Shannon, deceased—Order of sale of personal property.

Estate of Charles W. Koork, deceased—Sale of real estate vacated and set aside; order of resale by administrator.

Guardianship of George A. Long, a minor. Petition filed to sell real estate; order of sale on filing bond in the sum of $2000.

In the United States district court the following disposition of cases was made:

U. S. vs. A. C. Southmayd—Charge of selling liquor to Indians; plea of guilty; fined $50.

U. S. vs. F. W. Christopher—Charge of sending an obscene letter through the U. S. mails; plea of guilty; fined $100.

U. S. vs. Neil McKinnon—Charge of illegal voting; plea of guilty; sentenced three months in the county jail.

John Mattinen of Russia admitted to citizenship.

THE CANVASS.

St. Paul Pioneer Press.

In every state republicans are on the alert. Their political clubs are well filled and eager for the fight. Their speakers are ardent and sanguine. They cannot wait for the formal opening of the campaign, but are doing good work in advance of it. And this shows all the more strongly in contrast with the singular apathy to which democracy seems to have fallen a prey. The leaders of the party appear to be most anxious to escape the arduous work of the campaign. The committees appointed have thus far done nothing except to carry on arrangements for collecting a campaign fund of liberal proportions, and for distributing tariff literature among the people. Personnally they are inactive to an extent which can be explained only as the result of chagrin, or conviction that the country is going against them. There is little doubt as to the main cause of dissatisfaction. The men who are at the head of the democratic campaign cannot possibly have heart in the work. Barnum and Gorman are thoroughgoing protectionists. They do not believe in the Cleveland and Mills programme for themselves, they do not believe that the country approves of it, and they would fight it if they did. It is impossible that there should be enthusiastic and whole-hearted work under the leadership of men who have been coerced into silence while they see their party committed to a position which they believe to be wrong in principle and mistaken in policy. This, beyond question, is the root of prevailing democratic apathy, and it is an influence that will be more and more marked as the campaign progresses. It is a general and a wise belief that the coming election will be a close and hard fought contest. But, it may be added, should the relative position of the two parties change as rapidly as they have changed since the last nominating convention adjourned, that judgment must be reversed. In such event, Cleveland will be beaten before the polls are opened.

LEADERS AT THE TARGETS.

There Isn't a Second-Class Marksman at Vancouver Barracks.

Why Competitive Target Shooting is Required in the Army—The Different Steps Taken in the Selection of the Competing Teams.

It is a remarkable fact that there is not one second class marksman at Vancouver barracks, and that several companies have more than three-fourths of their total number of men recorded as sharpshooters. This result is due to the great attention paid by Col. Anderson to the shooting of his command. He encouraged it by prizes and proper favors, had target drill early and long, and made it decidedly unpleasant for those who would not take interest in the shooting. The result is that Vancouver barracks will lead every other fort in the United States in the number of expert marksmen.

The competition, in which every shot fired is counted and watched, each of the spectators has a favorite whom he (or very often she) wishes to see distinguish himself and win a place on the department team, began yesterday. To understand the great hold that target practice has on the interest of the army, it must be remembered that though the army is very small it is selected from the most perfect men physically in the country, and its discipline is very strict although not as rigorous as that of some European armies. If the government does fear to keep any but a small body of regulars, it provides for their keeping so that in all military exigencies they shall be as nearly perfect as possible, and as shooting is one of the most important accomplishments of a good soldier it is greatly encouraged, and to-day our army is the most proficient in the world as marksmen.

Every spring the commander of each military department in the United States designates three months to be devoted exclusively to target practice; no other duty is allowed to interfere with shooting and no one can possibly escape or "cut" his practice unless excused by a certificate from the post surgeon that he is not physically able to attend. Before the men go on the range they are drilled in their quarters from six weeks to two months at aiming and pointing, so that when they go on the range they are perfectly trained as to the taking aim. After this, two or three weeks are devoted to gallery practice, in which they find out for themselves the elevation their sight requires, and become proficient in shooting. Then company target practice takes place, in which each man in each company is required to fire until he has exhausted his number of scores, which is 600 shots, or have classified themselves. The men are then classed as follows: First, those who have made 90 per cent as sharpshooters, those making 80 per cent as marksmen, those making 60 per cent as first-class men, and those under 60 per cent as second-class men.

The company commanders are directed to select the best shots in their companies and forward their names to the regimental commander, who selects two officers and sends the list to the department commander. These two officers and ten men form the regimental team. The different regimental teams are ordered to one place, where they compete for places in the department team. At Vancouver barracks the teams of the Fourteenth infantry, Fourth infantry and Second cavalry are competing; the twelve best men of these three teams—those making the highest scores—are then classed as the department team. The division commander then directs all the department teams to meet at one place, and from these the twelve making the highest scores are classed as the division team. From these again are selected the five best shots, who are directed by the commanding general of the army to meet at one place, and there is selected the army team.

The competitions by which these men are selected and which will be carried on at Vancouver barracks consists of two days' shooting at known and two days at unknown distance, or skirmish firing. Eleven officers are detailed to take charge of the shooting. Four remain in the rifle pit and examine each shot and see that it is marked correctly. Four are stationed at the firing stands and watch each shot marked, note it, then verify the score kept by the scorer, and if the score is found correct they detach coupons on which is the same record in letter, which they give to the marksman, and send the score to the statistical officer, who records it. The inspector of rifle practice of the department has charge of all firings and directs when they shall take place. The range officer has immediate charge of the range and directs all firings on it. The competition is preceded by three or four days' preliminary practice. Two days at known distance, and one or two at skirmish firing. This is to give to the competitors practice and a familiarity with the range. After the preliminary practice is one day devoted to bullseye shooting. This is not confined to competitors, but is open to any one desiring to enter. Each person buys as many scores of five shots as he may desire at a price fixed by the range officer, generally 10 cents per shot. When a bullseye is made a ticket is given to the person making it. At the close of shooting the bullseyes are counted; then the amount is divided so that each bullseye receives so much of the proceeds of the sales of the shots. Following this is the regular competition. First day at known distances. Each man draws a ticket which is numbered and designates his turn to shoot. Beginning at 200 yards they go on in pairs at a time to 200, 500 and 600 yards, firing ten shots at each range, so that the possible score is 50 points at each range, or 200 in all. These four scores are added together, and give the total of the day's work for each man.

Then comes the skirmish firing. This is the most difficult of all, requiring as it does, great coolness, judgment and an accurate estimate of distance. Figures representing men are placed in groups of three, one standing counts three points, one kneeling counts four points and one lying down counts five points, at a distance of 600 yards from the competitors, who are formed in a skirmish line with an interval of five yards between them. The range officer then moves them forward and firing begins; he gives the command to halt. The men must estimate how to adjust their sights for distance. Six seconds after the command halt he gives the signal to commence firing, which is sounded by a trumpeter. After fifteen seconds the command cease firing is sounded, when all have to stop. This is continued, making five halts and firing while going forward and five while retreating. At least one-half the distance between each halt has to be made at double time. The firing party does not approach nearer than 200 yards to the figures, when they turn and retreat.

If during this firing one should begin before the last note of the commence firing or delay longer in shooting than the last note of cease firing, a forfeit of five points is given. During the ten halts each competitor is allowed to fire forty shots if he is able, and must fire at least one shot at every halt advancing. Many do not fire any shots at the last two halts coming back, being able by the rapidity of their firing to get their shots in at the shorter distances. Two hundred is the maximum which can be made in one run at skirmish.

At the end of the four days' shooting all the scores are added and the one having the greatest total has first place and the next highest the second place, and so on for the first twelve, who are then named as the team.

There are many medals given for excellence in target practice. In fact, this is the only duty for which an officer or soldier in the United States army, no matter how brave or self-denying he is, or how great his service might be, can get a reward or acknowledgement except by a special act of congress.

A grand review parade, the presentation of the medals to the fortunate competitors, and thus passes away amid the pomp and circumstances of war, the target fiend—until next season.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

Cabinet Photos $4 per dozen. Thwaites, 167 First.

Woven Wire Spring Beds. George M. Parker, 131 Fifth street. Trade supplied.

The Oregonian.

PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 8.

THE NEGRO AS A DEMOCRAT.

The New York *Star* glories over a discovery in that metropolis of a colored man who is both a lawyer and a democrat. It has had this curiosity of natural history interviewed. This man, being a lawyer, and of course an office seeker, or expectant, tells his tale with fervor if not with truth. According to the *Star's* story a large majority of the colored citizens of the great metropolis will vote for Cleveland in November. It is not necessary to doubt the statement, as such a doubt would spoil the humor of the thing. Yet it is well enough to say, in parenthesis, that this staple democrat may have come off the same piece of sable political cloth with the recent Indianapolis convention of colored democrats. The other day the world was electrified—that is the word, for the story came by wire—with the news that an assemblage of men gathered from North and South, representing the colored people of the nation, met at Indianapolis and organized a democratic national convention. Several score of them resolved and speechified and said and did things from a democratic standpoint, and then were ready to go home. But they could not go home. A second dispatch said these men had been unable to leave Indianapolis because their democratic managers failed to come to time and pay their passage. The so-called convention was a democratic ruse, and failed as many other modern enterprises do—for want of funds. Possibly President Cleveland went a fishing instead of staying at home to pay the bills.

Can any human depravity exist more hideous in its moral visage, and more incongruous as a resident thing, than a democratic negro? What was the negro in the past? What great upheaval of sentiment and principle worked out his salvation and made him possible as a "man and a brother"? What wile forte had him down, made him amiable and asserted that he had no rights a white man was bound to respect? In the past the negro was a chattel to be sold; a slave to be driven. There came an upheaval caused by the republican party, whose sentiments and principles roused the world's sympathy and took form as a political movement. That movement, upon raised Southern pride to rebellion, and at the price of half a million lives lost on battle-fields, gave the negro freedom and equal rights.

While Southern armies fought, Northern copperheads voted, and all the drift of their sentiments was to hate and contemn "the nigger." What the colored man is, or may hope to be, he owes to the republican party. But for that force in politics slavery would to-day exist in Kansas and California, as well as throughout the South. The rights and privileges of citizenship may not be precious to him, and he may not fully value his sovereign position as a voter, but if he deems life and liberty precious and happiness worth possessing, let the colored man not forget the republican party as it lives to-day, and the dead who would be its living forces had they not laid down their lives in the war against slavery.

In view of all the past and of the race war that exists in the present, in the face of a solid south, only possible because the votes of colored citizens are wickedly rejected and their rights trodden under foot—how can a colored man become a democrat? To be ingrate, coward, dastard, traitor—all in one—the negro has only to forget what his people were and what the republican party has done for them, and be a democrat. The memory of Lincoln and Grant, and the times that called them to be the nation's saviors, should hold the colored people like a spell. The recollection of Jeff Davis and the rebellion he led and democracy sympathized with, whose object was to perpetuate slavery, should nerve the negro to cast the ballot the republicans give him on the same side to-day that he gallantly shouldered his musket for during the war.

When education and time shall raise that race to the standard of manhood our great republican statesmen devised for it; when the solid south shall accord to colored men the rights republican legislation has promised them, and their votes are counted as they are cast; when democracy shall heartily accept the amendments to the constitution republican congresses and legislatures have enacted; then there may be a time when the colored voter can forget the past and believe in the new present. Then his battle will be won and his vote may be divided, but not until then can he forget what the democratic party has been for his race and has done against it.

HOW TO LET IN THE LIGHT.

The Philadelphia *Times*, a democratic paper that advocates free wool, says: "The woolen goods alone, imported last year, if manufactured at home as they should be would have changed the balance of trade from $28,000,000 against us to at least $20,000,000 in our favor. Why have not these woolens been supplied by home mills and home labor?" The *Times* answers that if our manufacturers could get wool free of duty, these woolens would be supplied by home mills and home labor.

The *Press*, or some other Philadelphia paper, ought to ask the *Times* a question or two here. For example: Cotton is free of duty; we produce the cheapest cotton in the world and in greater quantities than any other country under the sun; yet we import more than $30,000,000 worth of cotton goods every year. Why have not these cotton goods been supplied by home mills and home labor.

Of course every one sees the reason. It is a matter of wages. We can produce the cheapest cotton in the world, because in a country specially adapted to the growth of cotton, our Southern pro[illegible] maintain a system that gives them full control over labor and makes labor actually cheaper to them than it was under slavery; but, when it comes to making up the cotton into goods, labor of another sort is required, higher wages must be paid for such labor in our country, and consequently we buy from Europe great quantities of cotton goods, produced there out of our own cotton, by cheaper labor.

The facts as to cotton and cotton goods prove therefore that even if we had free trade in wool, as we have free trade in cotton, the woolens we now import would not be supplied by home mills and home labor. Wool-growing as an industry would, however, suffer; yet we should continue to import woolens till our people were ready to work for the wages paid in foreign countries.

We do indeed manufacture both woolen and cotton goods of ordinary grades almost as cheaply in the United States as the same are manufactured elsewhere. The goods of both descriptions that we import are goods chiefly of the higher qualities, upon which a good deal of labor is necessarily expended. We cannot produce such goods here, unless our wages are forced down to the level, or nearly to the level, of wages in Europe.

We hope the *Press*, or some other Philadelphia paper, will ask the *Times*, that wants to know why the woolens we import are not supplied by home mills or home labor, why it is that the cottons we import are not likewise supplied by home mills and home labor. Light would come as a result of the effort to answer the question. The *Times* could be relieved still further, perhaps, by telling it that the cotton goods alone, imported last year, if manufactured at home, as they should be, would have changed the balance of trade against us to a balance in our favor. Then why don't we, since cotton [illegible] at home as they should be, instead of importing so large a proportion of them?

Men and brethren, East and West, the more deeply we get into this subject the more surely we find it a question of wages, always a question of wages. The wage question, therefore, is the uppermost one in the discussion of the politics of the present year.

LITTLE ROUND TOP.

To-day on Little Round Top, at Gettysburg, a handsome monument, eight feet in height, to Gen. G. K. Warren will be unveiled. Gen. Warren went to war as the lieutenant-colonel of the Fifth New York (Duryee's Zouaves). He was chief engineer of the Army of the Potomac at Gettysburg, and frustrated the flank movement of Longstreet for the capture of Little Round Top in the very nick of time by ordering up, on his own responsibility, Vincent's brigade of the Fifth corps. Gen. Warren was wounded in the neck by a sharpshooter as he stood on a high rock, but binding his handkerchief round the wound remained in action. The regulars of Hazlett's battery brought four guns up the rocky hight and did splendid work. Gen. Weed, Gen. Vincent, and Col. O'Rorke were killed. The monument has the following inscription:

Led to this spot by his military sagacity on July 2, 1863, Gen. G. K. Warren, then chief engineer of the Army of the Potomac, detected Gen. Hood's flanking movement, and by promptly assuming the responsibility of ordering troops to this place saved the key to the Union position. This statue is erected under the auspices of the veteran organization of his old regiment, the Fifth New York (Duryee's Zouaves), in memory of their beloved commander.

The Confederate general, E. M. Law, in a recent article on "The Struggle for Round Top," says that the fight for the possession of Round Top and Little Round Top on the 2d of July decided the fate of the battle; that it was the key to the whole position at Gettysburg. The failure to capture the Round Tops, Gen. Law says, cost his division (Hood's) more than 2000 men, and cost McLaw's as many more; or one-fourth of the whole force carried into action. "Just here," says Law, "the battle of Gettysburg was lost to the Confederate arms." Gen. Longstreet in his visit to the field last month re-examined the ground, and condemned without qualification Ewell's failure to support his attack of the 2d and reach the Federal rear by way of the Baltimore pike." He is now satisfied that the cutting in two of Meade's army and the capture of his headquarters was entirely feasible.

Gen. Longstreet, in his article on "Lee's Invasion of Pennsylvania," published in the last number of "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War," makes the following remarkable statement: "Vicksburg was doomed unless we could offer relief by a strategic move. I proposed to send a force through East Tennessee to join Bragg and also to have Johnston sent to join Bragg from Jackson, where he was concentrating troops in the vain hope to compel Grant to raise the siege of Vicksburg,—vain because he was too weak to make any impression on Grant, and even if he could, Grant could reinforce rapidly and could supply his army with greater facility." Longstreet argued to Lee that Vicksburg could only be relieved by sending Johnston and a large detachment from Lee's army to Bragg, and by thus concentrating an overwhelming force upon Rosecrans crush out his army and march against Cincinnati. Gen. Lee admitted the force of this proposition, but finally preferred to organize and execute the famous Gettysburg campaign. It is clear that if Longstreet's advice had been accepted and Lee had been content to stand off Hooker as he stood off Meade after Gettysburg, Rosecrans would have been overwhelmed by a superior force, and with Cincinnati threatened with capture the siege of Vicksburg would have been broken by the middle of June, 1863.

Of the alarm created by Lee's invasion we can judge to-day from the fact that Horace Greeley was so dispirited that he announced through the *Tribune* that if Lee crossed the Susquehanna the North would give up the war and the Southern Confederacy be recognized; but Greeley was answered at once by another great New York editor, who, if not more patriotic, was more plucky than Greeley. This editor appealed to the fortitude of the loyal people and warned Greeley that instead of the crossing of the Susquehanna by Lee being the signal for surrender, the war would only then begin in earnest.

Rev. Dr. John A. Brooks of Missouri is the prohibitionist candidate for the vice-presidency. In a speech at Decatur, Ill., some days ago he said:

> I have been a rebel, a slaveholder and a fire-eating democrat, but thank God I have never been a republican, and I have not that sin to answer for.

A doctor of divinity, who makes temperance his specialty, yet boasts that he has been a rebel, a slaveholder and a democrat, and thanks God that he never was a republican, needs first of all to take a lesson in the virtue of temperance of speech. This doctor has merely boasted that he was a devotee of a gross form of barbarism and of the political system that supported it, and thanked God that he refused political affiliation with those who were devoted to liberty, humanity and civilization. That is all. But this speech, though at once so boastful and devout, may not draw votes from the republican party to the Reverend Doctor Brooks.

A special from Washington to the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* gives this about the Guilford Miller case:

> The secretary of the interior has discovered something that the president, the attorney-general and the commissioner of the general land office failed to find out, and the Guilford Miller case, which was on the point of going by default of merit and rendering the president ridiculous, is saved. Mr. Vilas, after the law department itself announced Miller's case as hopeless, has saved the day by a quibble that would make a police court lawyer blush. He boldly asserted that the railroad company having in 1870 once exercised its right to lay out a map of general route and had the lands withdrawn it could not again exercise that right as it afterward did. On this quibble the president is saved (temporarily) from humiliation.

Production of raisins in California is becoming an immense industry. Last year the output was 800,000 boxes, requiring 58,000,000 pounds of fresh grapes. This year 1,400,000 boxes will be cured, using up over 100,000,000 pounds of grapes. One ton of grapes will make 600 pounds of raisins, fit for market. At lowest calculations an acre will yield $100, and in many localities a yield of $500 an acre is possible. The San Francisco *Journal of Commerce* says that the California raisin is fast driving foreign raisins out of the American market, and soon will wholly supplant the foreign article. The Mills bill cuts down the duty on raisins 25 per cent., and this is one cause of California's protest against it.

A dispatch from New York to the Philadelphia *Press* gives information about some of Mr. Villard's recent financial operations in Europe. "Mr. Villard," says the reporter, "was most communicative concerning the demand for American railway securities in Germany. While he was in Berlin the Deutsche bank, whose representative he is in the United States, brought out $4,500,000 of Northern Pacific third mortgage bonds. The subscription books were open barely an hour, and the demand was so great that subscribers received only 8 per cent. of the bonds they applied for. The price immediately advanced in the market 4 per cent. Mr. Villard has also placed in Berlin within a year $3,000,000 of Oregon Railway and Navigation Company's bonds. In Mr. Villard's opinion the desire to invest in American securities is partly due to the feeling that, sooner or later, a European war is inevitable."

Subscriptions by citizens of Portland for four hundred copies of *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, at $4 a year, will secure the publication in that journal of two pages of illustrations of Portland and a page of written matter, historical and descriptive, concerning the city. Up to this time about one-half these subscriptions have been secured. It is hoped the remainder may be taken. This paper is a high-class publication. Acceptance of the offer would do Portland a great deal of good, and each subscriber would get a paper fully worth the money he would pay.

Ladies! Ayer's Hair Vigor is a superior and economical hair dressing. It has become an indispensable article for the toilet.

Take the Northern Pacific Railroad for all points east. The only dining car route from Portland. Office, No. 2 Washington street.

MEETING NOTICES.

Samaritan Lodge No. 2, I. O. O. F.—Regular meeting this Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Members are requested to attend. Visitors made welcome. H. S. ALLEN, Sec'y.

Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators of America—A full regular meet will be held every Monday ever[illegible] at 8 o'clock sharp, commencing Monday, August 13, 1888. By order of JAS. RUDDIMAN, Pres.

A. A. Lord, Rec. Sec.

MARRIED.

At the Methodist parsonage, Walla Walla, W. T., July 17, 1888, Mr. George J. Foster, of The Dalles, and Miss Clara E. Ross, of Battle Creek, Or. Rev. A. Stevens, officiating.

BORN.

To the wife of Dr. Charles T. Frehn, a son.

DIED.

In this city, Aug. 7, Samuel O. Wessermann, aged 19 years and 10 months, eldest son of Philip and Sophia Wasserman.

Funeral from residence, corner Eighth and Alder streets, on Thursday, at 10 A. M.

In this city, Tuesday, Aug. 7, Charles Daniel, infant son of Louis D. and Hannah H. Dale.

Funeral from residence, No. 68 Clay street, today at 2:30 P. M.

Board by meal, day, week, month, and check. Rider's MAGNOLIA, Holton House.

E. H. SCHWAB & BRO., Leading Printers. LOWEST PRICES. 5 WASHINGTON ST.

NEW TO-DAY.

SIMMONS' RESTAURANT

22 Stark street. First-class Dinners, Clam Chowder Fridays, and anything you wish cooked to order.

S. HARRIS & CO'S Trunks & Satchels. 49 First street.

DON'T FORGET

The advantage of buying a City and County Map now.

EUGENE D. WHITE.

NOTICE.

On and after August 8, 1888, all County Orders from No. 460 up to and inclusive of No. 500 will be paid upon presentation, and all interest upon the same will cease upon that date.

ADELINE ANDREWS, Treasurer Skamania County, W. T.

Per J. E. Andrews, Deputy.

Cascades, W. T., August 6, 1888. 1t

ALASKA.

The Steamship GEO. W. ELDER will sail for Alaska and Way Ports Friday, August 10th.

Freight will be received at O. R. & N. Co's steamship dock from Thursday morning until noon on date of sailing, when accompanied by proper customs papers. 8a3 PACIFIC COAST STEAMSHIP CO.

ARRIVED TO-DAY:

Second Car SICILY LEMONS, 324 cases, strictly fancy stock.

Car CALIFORNIA FRUITS, 800 bxs, assorted.

Car WATERMELONS, 1500.

For sale in lots to suit by

F. H. PAGE,

Wholesale Fruits and Produce, Cor. Front and Washington Sts. 1t

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE

Multnomah Driving Associa'n

THERE WILL BE

[illegible]

SATURDAY, AUG. 11, at 2:45 P. M. sharp.

Entries: S. G. Reed "Laddie;" H. C. Leonard, "Little Nell;" C. F. Bacon, "Alliance;" E. C. Stewart, "Prince Albert;" A. Brey, "Sam;" W. B. King, "Henry."

ONLY OWNERS TO DRIVE.

These races will be for a prize cart, donated by Frank Bros. Implement Co., and will consist of three races of two heats each, the three winners in which then go to a race, best in 5 heats, for the prize.

Admission to grounds, 50 cents.

C. B. BELLINGER, Sa4 Chairman Com. of Arrangements & M. D. A.

WANTED.

Plans & Specifications.

THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF LATAH county, Idaho Territory, desire plans and specifications for a COURT HOUSE and JAIL, to be erected of brick with stone basement, and to contain the following compartments:

BASEMENT—To contain Jail with four cells, jailer's room and wash room.

FIRST STORY—To contain Auditor's office, with vault 12x16 feet, from ground up, Sheriff's office, Assessor's office and Probate Judge's office.

SECOND STORY—To contain Court Room, with jury room and Judge's room; all to cost not to exceed $15,000.

It is agreed by said County Commissioners that the person who furnishes plans and specifications acceptable to said Board shall be paid One Hundred Dollars for said plans and specifications.

Authorized by order of the Board of County Commissioners of LATAH county, Idaho Territory, August 4th, A. D. 1888.

J. L. NAYLOR, Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners. 8a7

NEW TO-DAY.

"LAX" 1000 COATS, ALL SIZES. Piggott & Brown, (formerly Jackson & Co.), North Fourth and Front. Telephone 191.

TRUNKS AND VALISES REPAIRED, Repairing and Trunks made to order. H. Abraham & Co., 147 Front st., opposite Esmond.

ORIGINAL BOYNTON FURNACES FOR SALE ONLY BY H. B. CHASE, NO. 9 Oak street. Sole Agent for Pacific Coast. 28jly

WILHOIT SPRINGS HEALTH and Pleasure Resort. Take Narrow Gauge. Round trip tickets (good for season) $8 50. Address McLean Bros., Portland, or F. W. McLean, Wilhoit's, Or. 14jy2m*§

LEONARD'S DRY AIR REFRIGERATOR made in hard wood a the best in the market. Chas. Hegele & Co., sole agents, cor. Pine and Front. 2a7

CASCADE SPRINGS—HEALTH and Summer Resort. Round trip tickets, good to September 30, $2.25. No Singles. T. MOFFETT, Cascade Mineral Water Depot, 86 Vanbuit st., Portland, Or. 31jly

VALUABLE HOTEL FOR SALE.

THE GILMORE HOUSE, NEAR THE DEPOT, Arlington. A good house in a good town. In health in the centre of willingness to sell. Passenger trains daily stop for meals. Address

J. W. GILMORE.

SPECIAL AUCTION SALE

—OF—

Fittings of Butcher Shop.

We will sell by auction on the premises, No. 287 Third St., near Jefferson, on

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 8th, AT 2 P. M.,

The Fittings of Butcher Shop,

Comprising Steam Engine and Boiler, Sausage Cutter, Stuffer, Refrigerator, Casings, Spices, Cleavers, Marble Slab, Blocks, Racks, Horse Cart and Harness, etc., etc.

GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

[illegible]

—TO—

FULTON PARK.

Intending purchasers going to examine Lots for sale at Fulton Park will receive round trip railway tickets free on applying to

J. T. FLYNN,

Manager Pacific Land and Investment Co., 3a7tf 46 Washington street.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Proposals for Clearing Fulton Park.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Southwest Portland Real Estate Co., 127½ First, up till noon, Saturday, Aug. 10, 1888, for clearing the natural wood lots of Fulton Park, situated one mile south of the southern boundary of Portland. The work is to include the complete removal of all stumps, logs, brush, slabs and standing timber of every description, except such as may be reserved by the company for shade or ornamental or other purposes. From 4000 to 5000 cords of fir wood may be obtained from the land, and is the property of the contractor, subject to immediate removal. The contractor is to take complete charge of the work, and assume all liability for damages from blasting or other causes during the progress of the work. Work must be commenced within five days from the date of award, and completed as far before the 1st day of December, 1888. A bond equal to the contract price must be filed with the treasurer to insure the faithful performance of the work in the manner and during the time specified.

The company reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the Board of Directors. 8 6d

THE FALL MOVEMENT.

We offer for sale the following Suburban Property:

160 acres, S W ¼ S 22, T 5 N, R 2 W, Willamette Meridian. Price $1200; $100 cash, balance on time to suit.

4 acres on Hawthorne avenue. Price $10,000, $2500 cash, balance on terms to suit.

5 acre lots on Section Line Road. Price $1500; $500 cash.

80 acres, 12½ miles southeast of Oregon City. Price $900; $250 cash, balance in three years at 6 per cent.

5 section land on Johnson's Creek, 8 miles southeast of Portland. Price $3000; $1000 cash, balance on easy terms.

200 acres timber land, being the N. E. ¼ of S 28, and the S. E. ¼ of S 21, T 2 N, R 4 E, 20 miles west of Columbia river and 6 miles from Columbia City, 35 miles west of Enterprise. Price $15 per acre; half cash.

10 acres, finely improved, on Hawthorne avenue. Price $10 000; $2000 cash, balance in 5 years time.

6 acres on Hawthorne avenue. Price $1800; $1000 cash, balance on easy terms.

12 acres on Hawthorne avenue for $12,000; $6000 cash.

THE PORTLAND REAL ESTATE COMPANY, 42½ Washington Street, Portland, Oregon. 8a7

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4 acres on Hawthorne avenue. Price $10,000, $2500 cash, balance on terms to suit.

5 acre lots on Section Line Road. Price $1500; $500 cash.

80 acres, 12½ miles southeast of Oregon City. Price $900; $250 cash, balance in three years at 6 per cent.

5 section land on Johnson's Creek, 8 miles southeast of Portland. Price $3000; $1000 cash, balance on easy terms.

200 acres timber land, being the N. E. ¼ of S 28, and the S. E. ¼ of S 21, T 2 N, R 4 E, 20 miles west of Columbia river and 6 miles from Columbia City, 35 miles west of Enterprise. Price $15 per acre; half cash.

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12 acres on Hawthorne avenue for $12,000; $6000 cash.

THE PORTLAND REAL ESTATE COMPANY, 42½ Washington Street, Portland, Oregon. 8a7

[illegible] PRESS

The only STEEL PRESS in the market.

Full circle for team. Draft very light.

Ten tons in ordinary box car.

Capacity, TEN TONS or more per day.

The latest improved and most rapid Press manufactured.

For full particulars address

KNAPP, BURRELL & CO., Portland, Oregon. 8a†

The Admitted Leading Family Field Show!

McMAHON'S Great World's CIRCUS!

WILL EXHIBIT

FIRST AND D STREETS,

For a few days, COMMENCING MONDAY, AUGUST 6th.

Full 100 Peerless Arenic Stars! Presenting more that is absolutely new and attractive than ever before concentrated for exhibition. Over 500 famous first-class feats and features. All the great artists from their recent triumphs in the Eastern cities.

TWO GRAND EXHIBITIONS DAILY:

Doors open at 1 and 7 P. M. Performances commence one hour later. 8td†

GLENCOE PARK

Now that the motor has arrived and the car service is a certainty, those wishing to purchase Lots in this tract, which is only seven minutes' walk from the present terminus of the line, should take the earliest opportunity of looking over this property before purchasing elsewhere. These Lots are all 50x100 feet; perfectly level; no expense of clearing or grading. Photo. maps and all information on application to

WADDELL, McCULLY & CO., (Successors to Hennelly, Flynn & Co.) 11jly† 5 Morrison.

GENTS' NECKWEAR SALE.

In our Windows and Gent's Furnishing Department we display a colossal collection of fine Neckwear for GENERAL USE and FULL DRESS.

The variety in styles and colorings is very extensive. None but the best of goods are represented. Your choice at

12c, 20c, 30c.

Ladies' full finished Brilliant Lisle Thread Gloves,

19c a Pair.

S. Lipman & Co.

NEW TO-DAY.

1000 RAILROAD MEN WANTED

For station work on the branch lines of the O. R. & N. Co. The work is both rock and dirt work and building through good country so railroad in. Also want men to work by the day; common laborers $2 per day, rockmen and pioneers $3 25 to $3 50 per day. For transportation and further particulars call on or address KINCAID & JARRETT, 108 First st., Portland, Or. 2a4tf

FEW PEOPLE KNOW THE DESIRABILITY of the advantages to be obtained in investing in the Sellwood Building and Loan Association. The demand on the association for money is greater than can be supplied. Now is your time to make a safe investment and obtain a few of the First Series of its stock before it is all gone. Stock or information can be obtained from the Secretary, Geo. P. Burriss, at Sellwood, or of T. A. Steidtens, at Room 19 Odd Fellows' building, Portland. 12a5-29a14tf

WANTED—200 WHITE HOP PICKERS AT Butteville, Marion County, Oregon, who will receive 40 cents per box for picking. Pleasure to board and furnish lumpsuives. Must report on or before August 20. Picking to commence on or about September 1, 1888. For further information call on or address L. B. Saunders, Butteville, Marion county, Oregon. 8a7

$6500—FOR SALE—TWO BLOCKS, 6¼ ACRES, in Belmont Park, Mount Tabor, with five-room cottage and a good stable for cow, horse and buggy; two wells of pure mountain water, and plenty of fr. Choice sight and a bargain.

LOST—ON FIRST STREET, BETWEEN PINE and Ash, on N. P. R. R. dep., a pocket book containing money, valuable papers and a photograph. Name and address, Miss M. C. Cannill, Newark, N. J., engraved on case. Finder will be rewarded by leaving same at Oregon Furnish & Oil's office. 1t

$10,000—HALF BLOCK NEAR UNION DEpot; fine manufacturing location, now being used by Wilson Brothers as lumber yard. This is a splendid investment. Choice property on Portland Heights, and on Nob Hill. All on easy terms. A. M. ELKINS, 328 Morrison street. 1t

SIMPLY TO KEEP IT IN YOUR mind Brooks Coal will be on hand this winter at reduced price in carload lots. Come and see us before buying in your winter's supply. UNION FUEL CO., 36 Ash street. Telephone 86. 2a-tf

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A FINE BUILDING spot of 6¼ acres, adjoining Riverdale school. Fulton Hill; commands an elegant view of the Willamette river and surrounding country. Inquire at Columbia Investment Company, room 1, Deknm building. 8tf

FOR SALE—20 ACRES OF FINE UNIMPROVED land; 4 acres cleared; near Summit Station. Price $175 per acre, one-half cash, balance on terms to suit purchaser. Apply to J. E. SISSON, 322 First street, from 2 to 3 o'clock in the afternoon. 2a2t

NOB HILL—HOUSE AND LOT, 50x100, choicest location, $3200; half cash, balance 2¼ years. I will guarantee a good tenant if desired for one year at $25 per month. Call in afternoon on C. H. Korell, R 8, bet. 21st and 22d. 7a2

SPECIAL BARGAIN—9.35 ACRES FINE FRUIT land, one mile east of Mount Tabor; easily cleared; must be sold within 10 days; terms, half cash, balance in 18 months. Price $800. RAYMOND & WAGNER, 1207 Fourth street, East Portland. 8t2

PRIVATE BOARD AT NESTUCCA BAY, HALF mile from ocean beach. First-class bathing, boating, fishing and hunting; lot of level beach. Terms reasonable. Address G. G. C., Grertown, Tillamook county, Or. 1t

FOR SALE—A LOT AND COTTAGE AT gentle family home, and two-seated carriage and harness, with runners, as a necessity. Address L. B., care Oregonian. 8a7

10 ACRES—2¼ MILES EAST OF JEFFERSON street ferry, $2400, 2 lots in block 1, Albina, at a bargain. Lot 16, in block 48, on Vancouver road, $300. J. V. ALLEN, 6½ Washington street, upstairs. 8a†tf

IMPORTANT—PARTIES HAVING MONEY TO loan on or in part to rent property in large or small amounts, can hear of it to their advantage by calling on or correspond with EUGENE B. WHITE, Portland, Oregon. 29jly†

FOR SALE—AN INTEREST IN A MANUFACturing business or a first-class interest in timber, to a man who will take active part in the business. Call for selling. Call at 816 3d st., East Portland. 2

FOR RENT—$20—A COMFORTABLY FURnished house, finely located on the first heights, south end of car line. Will rent for one month. CLAYTON & OLIVER, 188 Second street. 8a2t

$1600—NEW SEVEN-ROOM COTTAGE, 108 E and Oregon street, owing to sickness must sell at once. RAYMOND & WAGNER, 1207 Fourth street, East Portland. 8a2

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL miller. Understands both the roller and stone process. Address Jake Shaffer, corner Twentieth and J streets, Portland, Or. 8a7

OUR MARINE STEAM SAW, ON HAND Planer, Matcher and Moulder, at the Ladds' Steam Saw. Leave orders at UNION FUEL CO., 30 Ash street. Telephone 65. 7a-tf

GENUINE BOYNTON FURNACE For sale by H. W. NILES & CO., No. 146 Third street. 31jly

FOR SALE—IN THE CITY, NOT A REMOTE suburb, lots on monthly installments of $12 50, just south of the House near improved streets. MULTNOMAH REAL ESTATE OFFICE, 145 First street, upstairs. 8a7

LOST—A PAIR OF GOLD EYE-GLASSES SOMEwhere between 20th street, on N. in East Portland, and Sec. 27, T. 1 N., R. 1 W., Multnomah county. Finder will be rewarded by leaving same at Oregon Furnish & Oil's office. 1t

FOR SALE—A VERY CHOICE BUILDING LOT on H street, near 21st, facing south. Price $2000, on reasonable terms. Portland Trust Company of Oregon, 209 Hawthorne avenue. Price $1800; $1000 cash, balance on easy terms.

PERUS & SODER, ALBINA, HAVE EXTRA good fir wood, which will be delivered in Portland at $3 50 per cord. Address John Perus, P. O. Box 120, Albina. 1t

30 LOTS IN TERMINUS, IN A BODY, FOR cash, at bottom prices, or will build on each one in six months. Apply to J. E. SISSON, 148 First street. 2a2t

$1200—TWO DESIRABLE LOTS IN HANcock's addition, one block from Motor Line. RAYMOND & WAGNER, 1207 Fourth street, East Portland. 8t2

WANTED A PHOTOGRAPHER: GENERAL workman. Good wages to the right party. Address C. PRESTON, Box 1, Albany, Or. 8a3

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL MY NEW TAILor System for cutting dresses and overgarments. Big pay. Call after 8 A. M. at 267 1st st. 8a3

FOR RENT—HOUSE OF FOUR ROOMS FOR $7 in South Portland; suitable for working man. Multnomah Real Estate Office, 145 First street. 8

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS CUTTER, JUST from New York, a situation in or to commence in fitting establishment. Address E. L., care Oregonian. 1t

A BOY WISHES A PLACE WHERE HE CAN help cooking and be generally useful in the kitchen. Address Norwegian, care Oregonian. 8a2

WOOD—IF YOU WANT GOOD DRY FIR, oak or ash wood, go to the Pioneer Wood Yard, foot of Morrison st. Telephone 189. 24m*1

I AM READY TO MAKE YEARLY ENGAGEments with ladies to cut waist and skirt making. Highest wages to reliable persons. MRS. BETTY, 311½ First.

FOR SALE—ON ACCOUNT OF SICKNESS—A Pioneer Boat House, foot of Madison street, with all boats and appurtenances. Inquire Boat House.

LOST—$250—MONDAY MORNING, SOMEwhere on the Esmond House. Finder will be rewarded. Address J. Sy[illegible], Holton House. 1t

SMOKERS CAN FIND A FINE ASSORTMENT of the best Cigars at the corner of First and Oak streets. SIGHEL & SENDERS.

CITY LOTS—$760—A BARGAIN. WELL LOcated; free cust on Corbett street. PARRISH, WATKINS & CONNELL, Sup't street. 8t5

CHAMBERMAID WANTED—FIRST CLASS Apply at room 11, Dekum's building, corner First and Washington sts. 1t

ONE DISHWASHER AND 1 MAN TO DRIVE delivery wagon wanted at German-American Intelligence office, 228½ First street. 1t

WANTED—A STOUT BOY TO LEARN BREAD bakers' trade; German preferred. Apply at German Bakery, 145 Third street. 1t

A WOMAN WISHES EMPLOYMENT AT CHAM per work, dishwashing or general housework. 105 Fourth street, upstairs. 8a2

WANTED—A GIRL FOR DINING-ROOM AND chamber work at St. Lawrence Hotel corner Second and E streets. 8a3

WANTED—A GIRL TO ASSIST IN GENERAL housework, 228 Harrison st., bet. 5th & 10th.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork at No. 76 20th street, corner E. 8a3

NURSE GIRL WANTED—APPLY AT 94 YAMhill street, corner Fifth. 1t

A 52-INCH COLUMBIA BICYCLE FOR SALE. 44 Washington street. 2a*tf

AUCTION AND COMMISSION.

S. L. N. GILMAN (GILMAN & CO.), Auctioneers.

42 First St., next corner of Ash.

Regular Auction Sales of Real Estate, Household Furniture and General Merchandise, on

TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS at 10 A. M.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE

—OF—

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

We will sell at our salesroom, No. 42 First st., on

FRIDAY, AUG. 10, AT 10 A. M.,

The Entire Furniture and Fittings of Residence, comprising

A Fine line of Bedroom, Sitting Room, Parlor and Kitchen Furniture.

GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

A. R. RICHARDSON, Auctioneer

Office, 1½ Washington Street.

Residence at the corner of Fifth and College streets.

T. J. O'CONNOR, Auctioneer and Commission Merchant.

128 First, bet. Washington and Alder.

Auction sale of Real Estate, Furniture and General Merchandise, Horses, Buggies, etc. Regular sale days, Monday, Wednesday and Saturday.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

R. SHERLOCK, SADDLERY, HARNESS HARDware, 74 Front st., Portland, Or.

HERBERT BRADLEY & CO., 73 FRONT ST., Importers of Shoe Manufacturers' Goods; Shoe Store Supplies, Blackings, Dressings, Etc.

NEW TO-DAY.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG girl, a situation as boy or in a good English family. Apply at 192 Harrison st. 7a3

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PRACTICAL miller 8 years' experience in roller and stone mills. Address J. S., care Oregonian. 6t7

POSITION WANTED BY A SCANDINAVIAN gentleman, lately arrived from New York city; is a thorough workman. Address J. N., care Oregonian. 7a2

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE—A SITUAtion as night clerk, steward or porter in a hotel; woman's first-class chambermaid, or would take charge of a lodging house; several years' experience. Address T. J. W., care Oregonian. 6a3

CLOTHING SALESMAN FROM THE EAST DEsires employment in Portland, where he thoroughly understands the business; can speak German, and has A 1 references as to character and ability; salary expected $75; country preferred. Address Box 477, Pendleton, W. T. 6a7

WANTED—200 WHITE HOP PICKERS AT Butteville, Marion County, Oregon, who will receive 40 cents per box for picking. Pleasure to board and furnish lumpsuives. Must report on or before August 20. Picking to commence on or about September 1, 1888. For further information call on or address L. B. Saunders, Butteville, Marion county, Oregon. 8a7

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; to go to Salem; must be a good cook. Apply at W corner Tenth and Mill streets. 8a†f

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO SECOND WORK. Apply between 10 and 12 A. M. at 116 Tenth st., corner Washington. 4a†f

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO TRAVEL IN the country; good wages to a good man. Address, and street, Portland. 12a†f

WANTED—TWO GOOD PANTRYMEN AND two first-class waiters, good wages, at Freimann's Restaurant, corner of First and Oak streets. 25jly

WANTED—GIRL IN SMALL FAMILY TO DO general housework; good wages. Inquire at 85 South Fifth street, between Jackson and Lincoln. 7a

WANTED—AN ACTIVE MAN OF BUSINESS ability for a permanent position with an old established house; fair salary and rapid promotion. Address Box 1264, City. 7a3

WANTED—ACTIVE, ENERGETIC AND EXperienced accident solicitors to know that they can make good pay by applying to Portland Mutual Benefit Association, Room No. 3, first floor, Abington Block, First st., cor. Oak. 4a3m

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS ARCHITECTURAL draftsman and designer. Permanent situation and good salary to a first-class man. Address,

The Oregonian.

Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Or., as second class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

To mail subscribers—postage paid—in advance—
Daily, with Sunday, per month ..... $ 1 00
Daily, Sunday excepted, per year 10 00
Daily, with Sunday, per year 12 00
Weekly, per year 2 00
Weekly and semi-weekly, per year 3 00
Semi-weekly, per year 4 00

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS:
Daily, per week, delivered, Sunday excepted 25c
Daily, per week, delivered, Sunday included 30c

PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 8.

U.S. SIGNAL SERVICE WEATHER REPORT.

PORTLAND, Aug. 7, 5 P. M.

Place of Observation.	Height of Bar.	Chge last 3 hours	Ther	Wind direction.	Rainfall each	State of Wthr
Portland	30.03	—13	80	NW	.00	Clear
Olympia	30.06	—12	76	N	.00	Clear
Red Bluff	29.78	—10	102	SE	.00	Fair
Sacramento	29.78	—08	100	SW	.00	Clear
Soda Lake	29.92	....	84	SW	.00	Fair
Walla Walla	29.92	....	88	W	.00	Clear
Lakeview	30.06	—08	68	W	.00	Clear
Baker City	30.02	....	86	N	.00	Cloudy
Roseburg	29.96	—20	88	N	.00	Clear

Local Report.

Pacific Coast Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Rltv. Hum.	Direc of Wind	Vlue of Wind	Rain	Wthr.
5 A. M.	30.10	54	97	Calm	00	.00	Clear
5 P. M.	30.03	80	47	NW	10	.00	Clear

Maximum temperature, 81.3 Minimum temperature, 52.7. River, 6.6 feet.

	Normal	Mean	D'p'ture from Normal.	Total excess or deficiency since 1st of precpt mo.	Total excess or deficiency since Jan. 1, 1883.
Temperature	68.	67.	.01	—11.	—9.
Precipitation	.62	.00	—.02	—.10	—6.28

PASSENGER LISTS.

OVERLAND.

Northern Pacific—Passed Heron: Mrs. J. Coffey, Mrs. H. M. Russell, Miss Douglas, Dr. McLean and wife, J. E. Carnal, Miss Scott & C. Libby, J. R. Hastings, Dr. and Mrs. Hills, Mrs. Crentzgberg, of Philadelphia, A. McLaughlin, Alex. McCormick, A. E. Olsen, and wife, Mrs. M. E. Phillips, Mrs. A. Bracomb and two children, C. F. Phillips, W. S. Scliones and ten second class.

Oregon Short Line—Passed Huntington August 7: A. W. Sowers, J. W. Skinner, Miss Eva Sowers, Mrs. J. R. Patterson, S. C. Mackinter, Mrs. R. M. Williams and son, C. A. Sawyer, D. White, M. Walt and wife, J. R. Wilson, M. E. Riley, Frank W. Kennedy and wife and fifty immigrants.

Oregon & California—Passed Medford: Geo. N. Stacy, wife and child, Kate H. Hotskin, Mr. Mackin and wife, Miss M. B. Lucas, Miss C. Carpenter, Mrs. Jones, Miss Garrett, W. F. King and wife, Miss McCann, J. L. Stony, Wm. Jaunory, Mrs. Harlin, H. B. Dahl, D. S. Craig, J. C. Donnelly, H. M. Turner, D. Seely, Mrs. Green, Miss Jennie Miller, Miss Carrie Lindsey, Miss Mary Thomas, Miss M. A. Stahr, Miss Abbie P. Josselyn, A. C. Stocken, Miss S. J. Gunnison, Mrs. Dr. J. K. Wever, Miss Harriet Chandler, S. H. White, Mrs. L. M. Parish, Nettie B. Anderson, Minnie Bronson, Miss Mary Hartman, George Williams, George L. Fox, M. Jones, E. A. Macken, N. D. Douglas, G. F. Mans, A. C. Moore, Jr., C. F. Levenworth, A. J. Smith, S. H. Williams, M. Harris, Nathan Walter, R. H. Rounfree, Mary Harry, Miss S. Whitney, Miss Ida H. Wellington, Miss Haden, Ladru Royal, J. W. McDonald, Miss Ellen L. Davis, Miss Carrie A. Small, Miss Goodridge, M. Greenwood and wife, James Nordway and wife, Mrs. L. Popkams, L. E. Holt, Hugh McGuire, Laura E. Geddings, Miss Alice Fetter, N. B. Dodson, Maud Dodson, Mabel Dodson, Miss C. M. Farley, Mr. Wieand and wife, Thos. N. Strong, Robt. P. Dey, Miss S. E. Mead, A. B. Mead and wife, Henry H. Wiegand, Mrs. R. C. Wheeler, W. C. Hardy, Mrs. Chas. W. Hall, S. C. Stone, C. W. Hill, Mrs. C. M. Chase, Mrs. H. A. Watson, Miss M. L. Moore, Miss S. C. Allen, Miss Bell, Miss Stevens, Miss Roberts, Miss Newton, Miss Lugell, Miss Clara Atkinson, W. V. Lockley, Miss H. Rea, F. E. Page, M. D. Marver and wife, Mrs. A. L. Garnean, Miss M. E. Wade, W. H. Howe, Mrs. S. Drummond, Miss Clara P. Wardwell, Miss C. Cleveland, Miss Orissa J. Smith, Mrs. Dr. Annichaston, Miss A. C. Dewery, C. D. Bentz, A. Green, J. E. Gardner, Mrs. Parker, D. W. Lewis, Miss S. Guthrie, Miss Annie Collins, Miss Emma F. Collins, Miss Ruth A. Baskett, E. D. Anderson, Miss Ella M. Brows, Miss Fannie Davis, Will Giles, A. C. Porter, D. C. Mattison, O. L. Warren, A. B. Regan, A. H. Ford, and fifty-three immigrants.

STEAMER.

Per steamer Oregon, sailing from San Francisco to Portland Aug. 7: Mrs. D. D. Sutton, Mrs. F. A. Kelly, Miss S. B. Howard, F. M. White & wife, G. A. Howard, Capt. L. A. Chamberlain, Lt. D. G. Holley, J. L. Redmond, D. McClure, W. R. Shipp, M. Alexander, A. P. Dennison, A. S. Dennison, W. C. Smith, Meda Carathers, Ellen M. White, Mary E. Quackenbush, Mrs. J. A. Bensen, Selma Ingersoll, Henri Ingersoll, C. Davison H. L. Kirkman, Rev. W. Gassman, Mrs. I. Ireton, Miss J. E. Ireton, S. D. Wright and wife, Mrs. F. Ormerod, Miss A. Feeley, Mrs. Belchow, Miss M. E. Wright, Miss B. Hexter, Miss Gillespie Mrs. Burnham, O. C. Tiffany, wife and child, J. H. Brown and wife, J. C. Williamson, H. D. Corbett, H. S. Simon, Capt. T. C. Hall, D. M. Naught, A. Steinthal.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

DEEDS RECORDED MONDAY, AUG. 6.

W. H. Powell to J. Lidbury; 28 acres, Sec. 34, 1 N, 3 E, Aug. 4; $600.

J. S. Rathburn to H. W. Scott, 7 58-100 acres, Sec. 5, 1 S, 2 E, Aug. 4; $7580.

P. Quinn, guilclaim, to D. Goodsell, lots 4, 5, Quinn's D. L. C., June 27; $10.

Mary Quinn, quitclaim, to D. Goodsell, lots 1, 5, 6, Quinn's D. L. C., April 19; $1.

W. B. Struble and wife to J. Marcdorf, lot 2, block 3, Albina, Aug. 4; $600.

E. Russell and wife to W. B. Struble, lot 2, block 3, Albina, Aug. 1; $1.

J. Spencer and wife to S. Labowitch, W ½ of lots 2, 3, block 9, Watson's addition, Aug. 4; $300.

E. Hill to A. J. Smithson, lot 18, block 47, Albina, July 10; $1000.

E. T. Howes to N. L. Gilham, sub-division lettered D in lot 4, block 8, Fort Homestead, Aug. 6; $1.

Jno. Bellwood to E. T. Howes, sub-division lettered D, lot 4, block 8, Albina, Aug. 4; $270.

H. O. Stratton and wife to H. Schollhorn, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, block 4, Albina homestead, Aug. 6; $1100.

DEEDS RECORDED TUESDAY, AUGUST 7.

J. H. Bitchey to Mary B. Treuett, lots 1, 4, blk 120, Couch ad., Aug. 3; $5100.

C. Barkels and wife to P. S. Knight, 80x100 blk 52, Carruther ad., Aug. 7; $4000.

Jas. Steel and wife to A. L. Maxwell, lots 6, 7, blk 175, Couch ad., Aug. 4; $6000.

Jas. Steel and wife to C. B. Bellinger, lots 2, 3, blk 175, Couch ad., Aug. 4; $6000.

William Sherlock to Josiah Spencer, lots, 1, 4, 5, blk 17, Sherlock ad. Portland, Aug. 8; $2200.

Joseph Smith to Josiah Spencer, 1 acre Smith D. L. C., sec. 25, T 1 N, R 1 W, Dec. 7, 1882; $200.

Jas. Steel and wife to H. W. Mitchell, 12½ acres E. Long D. L. C., Aug. 4; $2825.

P. Frederickson to Vitus Bierk, lots 9, 10, blk 3, Albina, Aug. 7; $700.

Jas. Steel to D. W. Reynolds, 12½ acres sec. 13, T 1 S, R 1 E, Aug. 4; $2825.

Wm. Donlan to Jas. Brady, lot 5, blk 48, Albina, July 17; $825.

Catherine Stiff to Wm. Stiff, lot 3, blk 6, Heiple ad. E. P., Aug. 7; $1000.

S. Bernlieb to L. F. Chemin, 2 2-100 acres Sullivan D. L. C., July 27, 1878; $2500.

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY

The fixings of butcher shop at 287 Third, near Oberson, at 2 P. M., by Gilman & Co., auctioneers.

Yellowstone National Park.

Take the Northern Pacific railroad to all points East. The only line to the Yellowstone National Park. Secure your park tickets and Pullman berths at the general office of the Northern Pacific railroad, No. 2 Washington street, corner of Front.

HEADQUARTERS.—Merchants from the interior towns will find their friends at the Crystal Palace, 108 First street, presided over by C. F. Slitter, lunch all day, and the best.

A fine selection of suitings and trouserings has arrived. Borquist & Reffling, merchant tailors, 31 Washington street, between First and Second.

"FEDORA" and "La Tosca." Cheap paper editions, 25 and 50 cents, at Dekum's; 49 Washington street.

The house is closed while the family are at the beach, and the old man now goes to the New York.

IN AND ABOUT PORTLAND.

DEATH OF DR. MORRIS.—Dr. Robert Morris, the poet laureate of Free Masonry, died from paralysis at his home at Lagrange, Ky., July 31. He was married, and leaves several children. Dr. Morris was born August 31, 1888. He was initiated into the craft March 6, 1846, and passed through the various degrees until his election as grand master of Kentucky in 1858. Soon after his initiation he began to gain considerable prominence as a poetical writer, the subjects of his poems being invariably the aims or sentiments of the craft. In 1859 he undertook a journey through the Holy Lands, and the results of his observations on that trip he afterwards published under the title, "Freemasonry in the Holy Land." He was elected first master of the Royal Solomon Lodge at Jerusalem in 1873. Five years later he directed his researches to the land of "Robbie Burns," of whose works Dr. Morris was an ardent admirer. His most recent writings are founded on sketches made during the journey. In 1884 he was crowned poet laureate. During his life he traveled extensively and visited 3000 Masonic lodges. He visited Portland in December, 1867, and while here lectured before the Masonic lodges, displaying a large collection of ancient coins.

SAMUEL WASSERMAN DEAD.—Samuel Wasserman, son of ex-Mayor Philip Wasserman, died at the residence of his parents, at 11:30 o'clock yesterday, of inflammation of the bowels, aged 20 years. He returned from attending the law school at Albany, N. Y., about a year ago and was for a short time in the office of Williams & Wood, and then became a student in the office of Dolph, Bellinger, Mallory & Simon. Some ten days since he went to the seaside. He had not been feeling well for some time and thought the sea air would benefit him, but he speedily grew worse there, and at the end of four days came home for medical treatment. He grew gradually worse, in spite of the efforts of his physicians, and became unconscious two days ago and remained so to the end. Mr. Wasserman was a bright, genial young man of very prepossessing appearance, and the news of his death will be a shock to the large circle of friends to whom he had endeared himself.

FIRST REGIMENT EXCURSION.—At a meeting of the committee of the officers of this regiment, held last evening, it was decided to have an excursion to Vancouver on Saturday, August 18. A boat will leave here at an early hour of the afternoon, reaching Vancouver in time to witness the skirmish firing and evolutions by the Fourteenth infantry and Light Battery B, First artillery, U. S. A. A second boat with a barge will leave here early in the evening, taking up those at Vancouver and sail up the Columbia some distance, returning to Portland about midnight. The sub-committees are working hard to make the excursion a very enjoyable one. Music will be furnished by two bands and refreshments will be served on board.

DR. WELCH IS LOYAL.—Dr. John Welch, who has lived at Oregon City for the past twenty-five years, has purchased the Banks place on Sixteenth and C streets, East Portland, consisting of four lots and a fine house, paying therefor $5250. He will remove his family to East Portland about the 1st of September. As he has been carrying on business here during his residence in Oregon City, it would have been much more convenient for him to have moved here, but he has considerable property in Oregon City, and his interests have been so identified with that place that he could not leave. He has always believed in the future of Oregon City and feels confident that it is going to be a great town before long.

MCMAHON'S CIRCUS.—McMahon's circus, now performing at the corner of D and First streets, are doing a "land office business." Monday afternoon the pavilion was crowded with ladies, delighted little folks and a great many who were not so small. The performance gave entire satisfaction. In the evening another crowd witnessed the performance. Both yesterday afternoon and last evening large audiences were present. The jokes and antics of the clown were droll enough to excite laughter among the soberest, the bare-back riding, vaulting, tumbling and trapeze performances are all pronounced very clever. Performances will be given this afternoon and evening.

SUCCESSFUL TEST.—The test given the Lindgren chemical fire engine yesterday was a very severe one, but entirely satisfactory. A two roomed building, with a lot of dry shingles and boards overhead thoroughly soaked with coal oil, was set on fire two different times and almost immediately put out. The engine was pronounced by those experienced as the best they ever saw. They are put up, in small sizes for families; stationary for large buildings or hotels arranged to use from any floor; and on wheels for fire departments or villages. They are cheap and effective. Z. T. Wright, foot of Morrison street, is the agent for the Northwest.

THE OREGON CITY BURGLARS.—The two young men charged with attempted burglary, who broke jail at Oregon City last week, have been seen around Middleton, Washington county, for some days past. One of them bought a pair of shoes in a store there. They have some money, which it is supposed, is supplied them by friends who aided them to escape. They sleep in barns, but separately. Dr. Lyles's house was entered a night or two since, presumably by these fellows, and some bread, meats, etc., taken. The people of Middleton are certain the two young men hanging around there are the escaped prisoners, as they answer their description.

MR. BOWER RETURNS.—Attorney J. M. Bower returned yesterday from Leadville, Col., where he attended the funeral of his brother. Before starting for Portland he visited Denver, Omaha and his former home at Guthrie Center, Iowa. At Omaha July 30, Mr. Bower was almost prostrated with the heat. He had four fainting spells and it was thought for a time that he was suffering from sunstroke. Mr. Bower found the Iowa republicans very confident of success at the November election. The party is thoroughly united, he says, and is determined to win.

PROPOSALS WANTED.—The owners of Fulton Park, the new suburb, advertise in this issue for bids for clearing and beautifying the entire tract, consisting of over 300 acres, less what has already been cleared. It is the intention to remove all stumps, logs, brush and timber of every nature, except such as may be reserved for shade or ornamental purposes, and the work is to be completed on or before the first day of November. With such improvements as this under way, it is an easy matter to guess at the future of Fulton Park.

COMPLETED HIS TOUR AROUND THE WORLD.—S. C. Beckwith, the OREGONIAN'S New York agent, writes as follows, under date of July 31st: "We were favored to-day with a call from Mr. C. H. Woodard, of the firm of Snell, Heitshu & Woodard. Mr. Woodward arrived from Europe yesterday on the Etruria of the Cunard line, and has just completed a trip around the world. He will spend a few days in the 'village' before starting for home. He seemed pleased to find here a complete file of THE OREGONIAN."

THE FLAMBEAU CLUB.—An adjourned meeting of the Flambeau Club was held last evening, when a report was received from the committee on uniform. The entire uniform was not adopted, but it was decided to secure a nickle plated helmet. H. W. Monnastes, W. L. Dudley, Will H. Walker and W. G. Steel were appointed a committee to secure members. An assessment of $1 was levied on all members owning torches, and $6 on all new members, to pay for uniforms.

THE WOOD HAULER WAS SUPERBLY IRRIPEFERENT.—Mr. Adolphus Chamnoni of Garden Home, left his horse and dog cart hitched in front of the First Presbyterian church and a man driving a wood wagon ran into it, breaking both shafts short off. The wood man never took any more notice of the matter than if he had been a wooden man, but drove on his way rejoicing. Some passers caught Mr. Chamnoni's horse, and now he would like to catch the wood man.

THE OLD WHEAT ABOUT EXHAUSTED.—A lot of fifty tons of wheat, which arrived here a day or two since from Dayton, W. T., leaves but little wheat in the O. R. & N. Co.'s territory. The company will have better facilities for removing this year's crop than they had last year.

BANK IMPROVEMENT.—During September the store at present occupied by P. E. Brigham will be vacated and thereafter remodeled for the use of Ladd & Tilton's bank as part of that institution. Mr. Brigham will remove to the Abington block.

[illegible] Department.

SALE OF

[illegible]

Still Continues.

Great Bargains.

Comprising manufacturers' samples of one and one-half yards Ingrains, Tapestries, Brussels, etc., each different in design, will be offered at

HALF REGULAR VALUE.

Also remnants of Carpets of Ingrains and Brussels, suitable for small rooms.

Also Odd Lots of Lace Curtains

Of every style, of one pair and over,

Sold Below Value, to Close.

A full line of

RUG FRINGES,

Suitable for trimming Carpet sample and making them into nice rugs, and at a small cost.

We show the finest stock of

CARPETS, LACE CURTAINS, PORTIERS, TURKOMANS, SMYRNA RUGS, UPHOLSTERY GOODS, MATTING, OIL CLOTHS, LINOLEUMS, DOOR MATS, WINDOW SHADES, Etc., Etc.

Carpets sewed and laid. Shades made to order. Estimates on complete furnishings.

[illegible] & [illegible]

First, Second and Taylor Sts.

N. B.—See Display of Carpet Remnants displayed in Taylor Street Window, and note the Low Prices.

[illegible]

—OF—

SUMMER SUITS

We will sell the remainder of our Summer Suits at prices never before offered here. We buy at lower rates than any other house in the Northwest, and, quality considered, can and will undersell them all. In proof of this, see our corner window and the prices at which we offer suits:

$27 00 Suit reduced to	$20
25 00 Suit reduced to	18
22 50 Suit reduced to	16
20 00 Suit reduced to	14
18 00 Suit reduced to	13
15 00 Suit reduced to	10

Seersucker and Mohair Coats and Vests, White and Fancy Vests, reduced correspondingly.

Straw Hats,

Light Underwear

—AND—

Neckwear.

Greatest inducements in the way of Low Prices.

[illegible]

The Leading Clothier, Merchant Tailor and Hatter of the Northwest,

135 FIRST STREET, COR. ALDER.

JOHN CARSON'S REMAINS.—The remains of the late John Carson, the railroad engineer killed near Huntington on Saturday last, arrived here yesterday morning and were conveyed to the residence of Recorder W. L. Dudley, No. 20 Meade street, from which the funeral took place yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The remains were interred in Lone Fir. The deceased leaves a wife but no children, and life insurance to the amount of $25,000.

BACK FROM ALASKA.—Mr. George Taylor, who with his wife and Mrs. and Miss White of Oakland, Cal., have just returned from a trip to Alaska, say the voyage was one of the most delightful imaginable. Capt. Hunter and the officers of the steamer Geo. W. Elder were untiring in their efforts to make the trip pleasant. The passengers got up tableaux and had a genuine candy pulling match one evening.

COOS BAY PEOPLE PROSPEROUS.—A gentleman who recently came to this city from Coos bay says that there has recently been a marked development in and around the town of Marshfield, Coos county. At the coal mines near that place there are about 500 men regularly employed. The lumber trade is rapidly growing and the fishery interests increasing.

IT WAS INTENDED TO BE A FIRE.—The fire alarm from box 42 at 2:20 P. M. yesterday was for a fire in an old shanty on Eighteenth and R streets. It was set afire for the purpose of testing a chemical fire engine, and being taken for a genuine blaze an alarm was sounded. The fire was out before the department arrived.

A GROCER ASSIGNS.—A. L. Lamb, an East Portland grocer, made an assignment yesterday to H. O. Chance, for the benefit of his creditors. His liabilities, principally in small sums to various firms of this city, amount to $1721 94. His assets, consisting principally of book accounts, amount to $1193 23.

VALUE OF TIMBER LANDS INCREASING.—Mr. J. W. Farquhar, of the firm of Farquhar & Thomas, timber land dealers, Aberdeen, W. T., who has been in the city for several days, leaves for Tillamook this morning. Mr. Farquhar states that timber land in the Northwest has doubled in value the past year.

EXTREMELY PLEASANT.—If you want to take an easy, quiet trip to the seaside, you should secure your berth on the steamer Undine, that leaves the foot of Tayler street on Saturday night at 9 o'clock. Connections will be made for Illwaco and other points at 6 o'clock Sunday morning.

MR. REED'S NEW BUILDING.—The brick building being constructed by S. G. Reed at the corner of Front and B is progressing rapidly. The foundation is already completed and the joists of the first floor laid, and the iron pillars for the front were being put up yesterday.

MR. CLUTE IS OUT AGAIN.—Mr. C. H. Clute, route agent of the *Sunday Welcome*, who broke his right leg nine weeks ago by stepping on an orange peel, was down town yesterday on crutches, the first time he has been out since the accident.

MR. PALMER WILL NOT TALK.—Wm. Palmer, who is starting the new brick yard below Springville, was in the city yesterday. He refused to say anything in regard to his enterprise, except that he would begin moulding this week.

AN ELEGANT PIANO.—One of the finest finished pianos seen on this coast is one of the Decker Bros.' make in antique oak at Kohler & Chase's.

BRIEF MENTION.

Warmer.

Tourists numerous.

Full lists to the coast.

Crossman offers everything in summer wear for gentlemen. 111 First street.

If you visit San Francisco you will find THE OREGONIAN at the corner of Market and Geary and 24 Third. Cut this out and keep for reference.

A full line of genuine Marin guitars and a large stock of Higham musical instruments just invoiced at Kohler & Chase's, 71 Morrison street. Pianos on the installment plan at this house.

Union ticket office, corner First and Oak streets—Oregon Railway & Navigation Company, Union Pacific railway, Northern Pacific railway, Oregon Short Line. Pullman sleeping cars made for North Pacific and Oregon Short Line. O. B. Taylor, ticket agent, Portland, Oregon.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria;
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria;
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria;
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

DIAMONDS

AT WHOLESALE.

The attention of the RETAIL JEWELERS of the Northwest is asked to my importation of personally selected

Fine Diamonds!

Direct from Amsterdam.

The general public is cordially invited to examine these jewels, which include many rare gems.

A. FELDENHEIMER,

Cor. First and Morrison Sts.

UNREDEEMED PLEDGES!

FOR SALE, consisting of Gold and Silver American Watches, Diamonds, Guns, Pistols and Musical Instruments. UNCLE MYERS, the Great Oregon Money Lender, 163 First st. Private entrance north hallway.

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Opposite Esmond and St. Charles Hotels.

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MAGEEN BROS.

LIVERY & HACK STABLE,

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Hacks for riding, per hour	$1 50
Calling, first hour	1 50
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Theaters and Parties:

One or two persons, to and from	$2 00
Three or four persons, to and from	3 00

No charge for baggage that can be taken on hacks.

Two-Horse Coupes:

Riding and calling, per hour	$1 00
To and from Theaters and Parties, per couple	1 50

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CONCERT BY THE MARINE BAND.

The Entertainment Will be Free—An Interesting Programme.

The Marine band of about twenty-three pieces, under the leadership of Ralph W. Hoyt, will give a free concert this evening on the plaza facing the courthouse. The following programme will be discoursed.

March, "Ohio National Guard" ..... Ripley
Selection, "Lucrezia Borgia" ..... Claus
Bass solo, "Fully as Terrab," Polka di Concert ..... Southwell
Waltz, "Mikado" ..... Buccolosi
Splinters—Grand Musical Smash-up, or "Fun in the Band Room".
Overture, "Banditatretchen, (The Jolly Robbers)" ..... F. von Suppi
Potpourri, "Martha" ..... Hefnicke
Georgia Waltzes ..... Peltee
Grand Medley, "Pleasant Memories" ..... Claus

LOCAL NOTES.

The committee of the immigration board has obtained 200 subscribers toward *Front Lester Weekly* in consideration of advertising Portland. Only 200 more are required.

George M. Orton, charged with beating Ah Suey, had a trial before Justice Tuttle yesterday. Orton claimed that the Chinaman struck him first. His case was taken under advisement.

The body of John Carson, the railroad engineer, who was killed near Huntington a few days ago, was brought to this city yesterday by an escort, consisting of O. H. Finn, William Stevens and N. B. Harris of La Grande, representing the Knights of Pythias, of which the deceased was a member, and A. J. Harris and John Matheson of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. The funeral took place at 3 P. M. yesterday from the residence of J. W. Dudley, No. 20 Meade street. The remains were interred in River View.

Drowsy feelings foretell sickness. Prevent both by using PARKER'S GINGER TONIC. 50 cents.

HINDERCORNS, the best cure for corns. 15 cents.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria;
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria;
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria;
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

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234 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

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As a Continuance of our Special Sales of Dress Goods we offer for

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August 8th and 9th,

Our 36-inch CASHMERE and DIAGONALS, in Slate, Navy, Seal, Golden Brown, Tan, Garnet, Cardinal and Black,

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Our 36-inch STRIPED FRENCH MOHAIRS in Garnet, Navy, Seal, Myrtle and Black,

—AT— —AT—

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REGULAR PRICES OF THE ABOVE GOODS ARE 40 AND 50 CENTS PER YARD.

Quantity limited to One Dress Pattern to Each Purchaser.

FOR 2 DAYS ONLY AT

The Farmers' & Mechanics' Store,

200, 202, 204, 206 First Street.

[illegible]

POPULATION IN 1880, 720. IN 1883, 16,000.

Assessed value of property, $6,558,433. No city indebtedness. Syndicate capital, $5,000,000. Breeding mill capacity, 300,000 feet lumber daily. Other mills, output daily, 580,000 feet. $500,000 to be expended in new car and machine shops. $100,000, Hotel Pike; just completed. More hotel accommodations required. Electric Light, Water Works, Motor and Street Car Railroads, etc. Wheat Elevators and Double Capacity Coal Bunkers to be erected. Extensive building improvements in all parts of the city. Real estate market firm and steadily advancing. Parties seeking investments in A WIDE AWAKE CITY please call at my office and examine my list of city and country property. Carriage free to show property. Correspondence solicited.

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29jlm FIRE HOTEL BLOCK, OVER TRADERS' BANK.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

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THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND DELIGHTFUL suburb of Portland, is being sold in tracts of various sizes, from two up to ten acres. Every tract is situated so as to subdivide into lots if necessary, and contains no waste or worthless land. It is well watered by living springs, and in addition to its natural beauty, is capable of great ornamentation.

It is the most convenient place for residence, having a complete train and steamer service now in operation, as well as being on the best driving road leading from the city.

These tracts are being rapidly sold off, and already several buildings are under way. Parties will do well to make early selections.

This property is being sold at a lower price, and on easier terms than anything else of the same kind around Portland.

For maps and prices apply to

ROBERT BELL,

Portland Savings Bank Building.

SAWTELLE

Is the Nearest, Most Beautiful And Accessible Of Portland's Suburbs, And what is more:

Its Lots are by far the Cheapest.

J. FRED CLARK & SONS, Agents

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Neat cottage, N. Eleventh st., lot 50x100	$ 2,600
Cottage and lot 75x100, South Fifth street	2,000
Residence on Ninth street, desirable location	3,500
House and 2 lots 81x100, E. Park & Lincoln	3,750
Store and residence, North Eighteenth st	2,600
Snug cottage and lot 50x100, 3 street	2,500
Two neat cottages on B street	5,000
Cottage house on East Park st., 40x100	3,750
Three cottages lot 50x200, well located	2,500
Quarter block, 4 cottages, First street	15,000
160x100 feet, improved, bringing good revenue, North Thirteenth street	10,500
Improved lot 80x100, North First street	13,000
Choice Residence, Portland Heights	9,500
½ block and cottage, East Portland	6,750
½ block and cottage, East Portland, Stephens'	3,000
Cottage and lot, Holladay add., 12th street	1,300
Business property on Second st., $10,000 and	15,000
Improved and unimproved acre tracts (large and small) on all leading approaches to city. Blocks, ½ blocks, ¼ blocks and lots in all the additions to Portland, East Portland and Albina. Also a number of fine farms.	

10jlm 110 Second st., Labbe building.

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Quarter block, Sixth and College streets, city.
Quarter block, 6th and Hawthorne ave., E. Portland.
160 acres fine land near Forest Grove.
400 acres timber land near Springville.
1a6 M. G. LYON, 120 Front street.

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THE OLD DUPUR PLACE, NEAR GLENCOE, A station, containing about 550 acres of as fine dairy and fruit land as any in Multnomah County. Will rent for a term of years. If desired, Call or address JOHN H. LAPHAM, Union Block, Yards, or, R. THOMPSON, Rooms 16 and 17, First National Bank Building, Portland, Oregon. 31jly

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RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Troy, N. Y. The oldest School of Engineering in the U. S. Next term begins Sept. 12. The Register for 1883, contains list of graduates for 62 years, with their positions; also course of study, requirements for admission, expenses, etc. Candidates living at a distance may be examined at their homes. 16jlm Address, DAVID M. GREENE, Director.

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A Boarding and Day School for Girls.

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The Twentieth Year begins Sept. 12, 1883.

An able and experienced corps of teachers. Best advantages in Music, Literature, Languages and Art. Home care and thorough instruction. For further information address

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WHITMAN COLLEGE.

FULL COLLEGE COURSE. ALSO SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY COURSES. Academic department prepares for any college, for teaching or business. Superior conservatory of music. Instructions in Art, Elocution and Modern Languages. Eleven professors and teachers and 100 students. Ladies' boarding hall. Young men's hall being built. 3'all term opens September 5, 1883. Write for catalogue to A. J. ANDERSON, A. M., Ph. D., President, 204 East Main st., Walla Walla, W. T. 11jly2m2w4

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Excellent advantages, thorough instruction, refinement and culture. The Christmas term opens on Thursday, September 13, 1883.

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Oldest, Largest and Least Expensive institution of learning in the northwest.

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Complete Commercial, Scientific and Classical Academic, Manual Training and Agricultural School, under the careful supervision of the Benedictine Fathers and a competent corps of instructors.

The school has been enlarged and the faculty increased, and it is now one of the most complete institutions of learning in the state. A 2500-acre farm, including vineyards, orchards, vegetable and floral gardens, affords the widest scope for agricultural training. The Benedictine Brothers include skilled tradesmen of nearly every handicraft, where workshops attached to the school give splendid opportunities for practical manual training. The board is the best that can be afforded, all supplies for the table being furnished fresh from the school farm and garden. Climate and scenery are unsurpassed, there being no record of sickness in the college. For particulars write to Rev. Bernabas Heid, O. S. B. Director Mt. Angel College, Marion Co., Oregon. 7alm1w4

DR. F. W. PREHN,

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In Silk, Cotton and Linen.

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Silk, Cotton and Linen.

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GOLDEN RULE BAZAAR

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Between Yamhill and Taylor Sts.

[illegible]

GREAT

M'KINLEY OF OHIO.

A Very Remarkable Speech on the Tariff Question.

Delivered Before the Home Market Club of Boston—The Two Policies Set in Contrast.

William McKinley, of Ohio, is one of the ablest and brightest men in congress. He is probably without an equal at this time as a debater on the tariff from the protectionist standpoint. The following speech, delivered by him before the Home Market Club of Boston, is unsurpassed for clearness and force. The reader who begins it will read it to the end. Among all the speeches delivered in or out of congress there probably has been no finer one than this.

Mr. McKinley said:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Home Market Club: A revenue reformer who had recently visited your state said to me a few days ago that Massachusetts had already received all the benefits she could from protection, and that now her interests, as well as her inclinations, lay in the other direction—that of free trade. Enlarging upon it, he was forced to confess that the manufacturing thrift and activity everywhere seen in your commonwealth, the high rank you had taken and the perfection reached in production, was the outcome of the system of American protection, but now free trade, or its equivalent or approximation, would place you in a position of commanding advantage over those portions of the country marked with less industrial development. If I was to admit the truth of my friend's discourse, which I do not, the situation would, in simple language, be this: Massachusetts owes her proud industrial position to a protective tariff, which she has enjoyed by the help of other states not so far advanced in manufactures, and which have neither so long nor so advantageously enjoyed its benefits. Now she does not need it for herself, and is unwilling that any of her sister states shall profit by its assistance and enjoy its blessings. She used it to attain her high commercial position and manufacturing development. The newer states are now moving upward on the ladder which carried her before and above them. Now, as my friend would have it, she is ready to push the ladder down, with all that is upon it. [Laughter.] This I know to be a base and ungenerous reflection upon Massachusetts, which her industrial people will be quick to resent, and which nothing in her behavior in the past would justify.

Such a sentiment, surely, has no place among the industrial classes, nor among those whose capital and labor are employed in manufacture. The truth is, that your state as well as all of New England, need as much protection against foreign competition as they ever did. [Applause.] You have some advantages over many of the states, but you labor under some disadvantages not common to other portions of the country. Steam is less economical for the absence of water power. Your lands are not agricultural like ours. You have no mines. Your avenues inviting capital and tempting labor are therefore limited, and anything which affects unfavorably your great workshops affects injuriously your commonwealth, from one end of it to the other. Your present and future, therefore, depend upon the continued success of your manufactures, and they in turn depend for their support upon a generous home market. What you want are consumers and purchasers of the products of your factories. You get them in the West and the South, and will continue to enjoy them, provided these sections are permitted to prosper, and shall be encouraged by a suitable industrial system which will encourage new enterprises and promote the further development of their resources.

If protection, as a broad national policy, is not sound in principle and wholesome in practice, then it ought to be abandoned, provided something better is offered in its place.

The real interest which the people of New England, as well as the people of other sections, have in this question is not narrow or sectional merely, but general and national. If any other system will better promote industrial growth, conserve national ends, reward individual effort, and the just aspirations of the people, then it should be adopted, and adopted at once. In the discussion of this question it is assumed, either through ignorance or willful intention, that the revenues secured from our tariff are wholly unnecessary, and indulged in largely, if not solely, for the purpose of enriching the manufacturer, forgetting or ignoring the fact that a government cannot be administered without taxation and income, and that it is a part of the citizen's duty to contribute each his share for the support of the government which gives protection to his property and person, and security to his enterprises and investments.

It requires over three hundred millions of dollars every year, which must be raised from some source and in some way, to meet the expenditures and obligations of the government. This sum must be provided for, so long as the current demands remain undiminished. This income must be secured either by direct taxation or by duties upon imports.

The former system has never met with favor among our people, and has never been resorted to, except in case of war necessity, and during all preceding periods until now has been speedily abandoned when the necessity had passed away. It has never been held as a permanent system for raising revenue.

It has been regarded always as merely temporary to meet immediate exigencies, for which the prevailing system of taxation was for the time found inadequate. It has been the accepted national policy, from the beginning of the government, to raise our current and necessary revenues from import duties. If the internal-revenue system was repealed, or such part thereof as might be safely spared, the question of the surplus which now faces us would vex us no longer, and the requisite revenues to meet the demands of the government would easily and with little burden upon our citizens be provided from customs sources. [Applause.]

I will not pause to discuss the wisdom of the one system over the other. I take it for granted that there is a consensus of opinion, certainly in New England, and which opinion is growing rapidly throughout the country, that if one or the other must yield the internal revenue system must go and the tariff system remain in the line of the long established practice and policy of the government. No extended argument is demanded to satisfy an American audience that taxation upon foreign products imported in competition with domestic ones is better and more easily borne than upon our own.

Having then agreed that the settled policy of the government is to raise its revenue from import duties, the simple question of the adjustment of these duties, upon what articles they shall be placed, is the one essential consideration. One line of political thought would raise this revenue by imposing the duty or the tax upon the foreign articles imported here which do not compete with those produced here. That is, select out from the group of imported articles those which are necessary to the wants of our people, and for which we must rely upon the foreign supply, and upon such articles place the tax or duty, and let the articles which come from abroad in competition with our domestic production enter our customs houses free, or practically so. This is the exact position of the revenue reformer, and is a fair statement of what constitutes a revenue tariff.

On the other hand, another line of political thought, advocated by the friends of protection, insists that the articles which we cannot produce in this country, and which we must import from abroad, save and except luxuries, shall come in duty free, and those things which are made or produced abroad, and which are sent here to compete with what we make and produce here, shall bear the burden and the duty. The non-competing foreign product to be imported duty free, the competing one to bear the duty. Shall the former or the latter line of thought be adopted as our national policy, is the question now upon us for consideration and judgment. This is the real question, and it cannot be obscured by that other and different one of reducing the surplus. [Applause.] The issue was never so sharply drawn as now, so that every citizen who wants to express his exact views in his ballot can do so with absolute certainty.

The president has emphasized the issue and marked the line of contest. We accept his challenge and appeal from him to the people, the only sovereign we tolerate or recognize in the United States. [Applause.] Now, gentlemen, is the revenue tariff policy, so-called, or the protective policy, the best for our system and citizenship?

If freedom from taxation makes the imported article cheaper to the consumer because, as it is asserted, the tax is added to the cost, then it seems to me there is every reason why those articles which we cannot produce and must have should be absolutely free at the custom houses, and go untaxed to the people; and surely there ought to be no question in the mind of any patriotic citizen that the tariff should be levied upon the competing product rather than the non-competing, which is imported, and thus foster the interests of our own people and protect them in their chosen avocations. Let the burden and the duty be put upon the products made by our foreign competitors, and competition at home among our own manufacturers will regulate with justice to the consumers the price of domestic commodities.

This seems so plain as to render elaboration unnecessary, and has been vindicated in every department of industry sustained by protection. The enemies of protection are fighting the system in detail, and are leveling their artillery for the present at what are termed the crude materials used for the more advanced manufactures.

What are the arguments presented by the advocates of free raw material, including wool? I have examined them with some care, and do not find them always either logical or consistent. The general statement is made that free wool will remove great burdens from our manufacturers by giving them low-priced wool and in the end benefit the people by giving them cheaper clothing. This character of argument is made to the manufacturer and general consumer, while the same gentlemen, in presenting the question to the farmers and producers of wool, declare that free wool will increase and not diminish the price, and cite to them statistics which show that wool has been cheapest under high tariffs and commanded the highest prices when the tariffs were the lowest.

If free wool would increase the price to the grower, it is difficult to discover how at the same time it can reduce the price to the manufacturer; but a slight inconsistency of this kind would not disturb the New England reformer. [Applause.]

An intelligent manufacturer expressed himself before the ways and means committee two or three years ago, as follows:

"If the duty were taken off wool absolutely to-day, the first effect of that would be the lowering of the price of wool of this country to the level of the price of wool in other countries. That would be the first effect. The discouraging effect of it would be to destroy sheep-raising industry in this country, and then the price of wool abroad would rise. I wish some of the gentlemen from Rhode Island would paste this in their hats!" [Laughter and applause.]

But if free wool will secure cheaper clothing to the people, by the same process of reasoning, cloth, duty free, will instruct ready-made clothing will diminish the price still further, and give to the consumer the very consummation of low prices and cheap wearing apparel. If every consideration but the mere cheapness of the fabric be discarded, then no reason can be found why, with free wool, there should not come free cloth and free clothing. [Applause.] Things, however, are sometimes valued where not nominally they are the cheapest. The selling price of an article is not the only measure; the ability to buy, the coin with which to purchase, is an important and essential element, and must not be dismissed from our considerations. If a man is without means and without employment, and there is none of the latter to be had, everything is dear to him. The price is of the smallest consequence, however cheap, if it is beyond his reach. If my only means is my labor, and that is unemployed, whether things are cheap or dear is of little moment to me.

If the policy of protection is not to be just in its application, and national in its scope, based upon broad principle, then the sooner it is relinquished the better. It cannot be sustained, and ought not to be, for one class or interest or section and denied to others equally within the contemplation of its purpose.

The raw material class have rights which cannot be ignored. Those who think otherwise forget that the advanced product is only the manipulation of the less advanced, and the less advanced and the still less finished product, with human labor as the chief factor in all, and protection upon the one cannot be successfully and permanently maintained without protection of the other.

The occupants of the fifth story, Mr. Chairman, are not safe if the dwellers beneath them are endangered, and all are imperiled if the foundation is shattered or removed. If the manufacturers are to have free wool that it may be cheaper, I beg to inquire at whose expense? Of course at the expense of the producer, who is scarcely able to live today at the present rate of duty upon the foreign product. If free raw material will cheapen the product of the factory and the mill, of course by the same logic the products of the mill will be cheapened, if competing products are admitted free of duty. The products of the New England mills, of New Jersey potteries and the Pennsylvania furnaces have no higher claim upon the fostering care of the government, and the considerate concern of congress, than the iron mines of the Northwest, the wool producers of Ohio and West Virginia, the coal of Maryland, the clay of Missouri, the salt of Michigan and New York, the marble of Vermont and Connecticut, and no unselfish American thinks so. I assure you there is no wayside station in the work of cutting down duties when once entered upon. No reason will be found, surely none will be accepted, why we should stop half way in our so-called mission for the overburdened consumer. Protection will not respond to the best of interest, and turn a deaf ear to the earnest appeal of another. Seven and three-quarters millions of farmers, more than one-eighth of our entire population, will not tolerate a discrimination against their products, and that might as well be understood now. Our farming population has firmly resisted the seductive voice of the free trader, has stood faithfully by the system of protection because it was right, as a broad policy looking to industrial independence. They only claim equal benefits with all others—more they have never asked and less they will not have, no advantage over their fellow citizens engaged in other branches of business is desired, no unjust or unequal drawbacks or discrimination upon them will be tolerated.

They want you, and all who are engaged in manufactures, to live and prosper; employ mechanics and artisans, extend your workshops, and thus furnish them a home market for the products of their fields and flocks, and in turn they want your goods. They are not troubled about the increased cost of woolen fabrics as a result of the tariff. The president's sympathy for them is entwined and gratuitous. [Applause.] He groans beneath the burden which he declares they bear, and which they have never felt, and without commission or authority, assumes to speak for them. The wool growers were not slow to repudiate his tender of sympathy, and sent forth burning words of protest against his free trade theories. They were the first to sound the alarm, and I want them to have due credit; they sent out their message of condemnation twenty-four hours before Mr. Blaine's was wired from Paris—[applause]—and before Senator Sherman's masterly arraignment of the president's message on the floor of the United States senate. [Applause.] They talked like men who knew their business, and with a courage assuring and refreshing in these days of cowardly indecision.

I congratulate you to-night that the manufacturers of New England, and of the whole country, and the wool growers of the United States are harmonious and united; that they stand with columns closed and line unbroken, ready for the "fray." Their meeting at Washington on the 14th of January has demoralized their enemies, and brought confusion to those who believed their interests were to be at war. They lie on parallel lines, and their union and harmony will bring results helpful to both.

The manufacturers of New England, and more particularly the skilled labor employed by them, need a protective tariff, and require it equally with the industries and labor of other states. It is imperatively demanded not only here, but in every section of the Union, if the present prices of labor is to be continued and maintained. Our industries cannot compete successfully even in this market with the industries of England, France, Belgium and Germany without a tariff, so long as the labor paid here exceeds the labor paid there from 50 to 75 per cent. This inequality can only be met by a tariff upon the products of cheap labor high enough to compensate for the difference. You cannot compete except upon equal conditions and with like cost of the competing product.

Free trade will either equalize the conditions by reducing your labor to that of the rival labor on the other side, or it will close your factories and workshops and destroy home production and competition. Free trade means cheap labor, and cheap labor means diminished comforts—diminished capacity to buy, poor and enfeebled industries, and a dependent condition generally. And every step taken in the direction of free trade, beginning with free raw material, is an advance, and a very long one and a very straight one, in the direction of reduced wages and a changed condition of the American working man, not confined to the labor engaged in preparing raw materials for use, but will widen, and in the end enter every department of labor and skill.

I would secure the home market to the American producer—[applause]—and I would not hesitate to raise the duties whenever necessary to secure this patriotic end. [Applause.] I would not have an idle man or an idle mill or an idle spindle in this country, if, by holding exclusively the American market, we would keep them employed and running. [Applause.] Every yard of cloth imported here makes a demand for one yard less of American fabrication.

Let England take care of herself, let France look after her interests, let Germany take care of her own people, but in God's name let Americans look after Americans. [Loud applause.] Every ton of steel imported diminishes that much of the home production. Every blow struck on the other side upon an article which comes here in competition with like articles produced here makes the demand for one blow less at home. Every day's labor upon the foreign products sent to the United States takes one day's labor from American workingmen. I would give the day's labor to our own, first, last, and all the time, and that policy which fails in this is opposed to American interests. To secure this is the great purpose of a protective tariff. Free trade says give it to the foreign workmen if ours will not perform it at the same price, and accept the same wages. The protectionists say no, the workingmen say no, and justly and indignantly resent this attempted degradation of their labor; this blow at their independence and manhood.

The difficulty with some of our friends is that periodically they become alarmed at the clamor of their enemies, and, under a fear for the safety of their investments, yield; yield essentials; yield to the injury of the cause to which we are devoted and to which we are indebted for unexampled prosperity, when they should stand with firmness and courage, beating back their assailants, whose success, if attained, would insure only widespread disaster.

Every concession made is interpreted as a confession of excessive tariff benefits; a plea of guilty to the indictment of the free traders. Every inch of ground surrendered weakens the line and imparts our commercial and business independence. I welcome as allies in our great cause men from all political parties, but look with distrust upon our so-called friends who, in order to maintain their party relations, are ever demanding concessions and compromises, which will, if granted, be followed by the complete overthrow of our system. It is better, if you are protectionists, to get into the party which advocates that principle, and you will not be embarrassed by party considerations in conflict with your real principles. In the days of the war, when a citizen wanted to be counted in fact on the side of the Union, he voted with the party which was pledged for its preservation, and which stood in the trenches and on the battle line of the contest.

So, now, in this crisal conflict between free trade and the American system of protection, founded by the fathers and so eloquently maintained by Clay and Webster and Choate, every friend of the principle and every foe of free trade should follow that party organization which carries the flag of protection, and which acknowledges no other—[applause]—and whose adherents are unreservedly in a divided allegiance; who are not compelling a balance between party and principle, constantly performing to keep on good terms with both, and as constantly failing in the difficult feat. [Applause.]

The reckless assault made by the president should be resisted with firmness and courage, resolutely and fearlessly, and his wild and illogical attacks should be met with dignity and retorted with reason and results, and it is gratifying to know that resistance, earnest and aggressive, has started in Massachusetts and will be persevered in to victory.

He recommends with supreme savagery the reversal of the policy which is as old as the government itself, which such statesmen as Washington and Jefferson, Jackson and Lincoln, were pleased to commend and support by the force of their great names and character. A policy which every student of American history knows has been vindicated by its triumphs and by the blessings with which it has crowned us. It is left to the president, standing apart from his illustrious predecessors, to frown with contempt upon a national policy which gave us the money, in large part, to carry on the war for the Union to a successful and glorious conclusion—[applause];—has enabled us to meet all of our obligations in peace, to establish the highest credit in the commercial world, and achieve a manufacturing rank second to none. He calls this system vicious, illogical and inequitable. We could frown back. We could be as facile, but that would be scarcely decorous or dignified; nay, it would be wholly unworthy a cause whose worth is in its work, and to whose trophies every citizen can point with pride and satisfaction.

There is no serious danger to the system from without; the real danger is from within. We have demonstrated our strength and power when assailants and united. For twenty-seven years it has stood without interruption, unhindered by its friends, and twelve times in as many years it has resisted the assaults of its enemies, without loss or shock, and will continue impregnable, so long as we are without division or dissension in our ranks.

Our danger comes from those who have been and are the beneficiaries of the system, who are listening to the delusive suggestion of free raw material, and with supreme selfishness are disposed to turn a willing ear to the enemies of a protective policy; and while solicitous for their own protection against foreign rivals, and unwilling to give it up, are consenting, and I fear in some cases consulting, its withdrawal from other interests, thus assisting in driving a wedge in the very foundation of a system which, if persisted in, will in the end overthrow the entire edifice. I warn you against these false teachers, who appeal to individual greed and narrow selfishness; they are sowing the seeds of destruction and death to a system which has given us results which are the wonder of the present century, and which, if continued, will be the marvel of the next.

What is the meaning of all this outcry? Who is hurt by the tariff against which we hear such loud denunciations? Is any American citizen? Is any American interest? From whom and whence does the complaint come? Not from the farmer nor the wage earner, nor the manufacturer, nor the capitalist whose money is invested in industrial enterprises. Nor from the consumer, for he points to the improved quality of the product and reduced price as the reason for his faith. The agitation is inspired by our foreign rivals and those who sympathize with them here. They want our markets; they want to diminish our production; they would place us in a position of dependence from which we fought our way like a young giant more than a century ago [applause], and to which we will not willingly and without rigid resistance return. [Applause.]

The party that tries to lead us back will be buried beneath popular indignation. [Applause.] From whom does this complaint come? It comes from the scholars, so-called [laughter], and the poets, from whom we gladly take our poetry, but whose political economy we must decline to receive; from the *dilettanti* and the diplomat, the men of fixed incomes; it comes from the men who "toil not, neither do they spin" [great applause], and from those who do not gather into barns [laughter], who have no investments except in bonds and mortgages, who want everything cheap but money, everything easy to secure but coin, who prefer the customs and civilizations of other countries to our own, and who find nothing so wholesome as that which is imported, whether manners or merchandise, and want no obstructions in the shape of a tariff placed upon the free use of both. [Applause and laughter.]

A college bred American (who happily does not represent the educated men of the country) who had traveled much in Europe, whose inherited wealth had enabled him to gratify every wish of his heart, said to me a few years ago, with a sort of listless satisfaction, that he had outgrown his country. What a confession! Outgrown his country! Outgrown America! Talk of it! I felt at the time that it would have been truer had he said that his country had outgrown him, but he was in no condition of mind to have appreciated so patent a fact. He had had no connection with the progressive spirit of his country. He had contributed nothing to its present proud position, or to the uplifting and welfare of his fellows, he had no part in the march of the republic. The busy, pushing American lad of humble origin, educated at the public schools, had swept by him, as effort and energy always lead and leave the laggard behind. His inheritance was not invested in productive enterprises, nor was his heart located where it sympathized with the aspirations of the people with whom he was born and reared. His country had got so far ahead of him that he was positively lonesome, out of the line and wandering aimlessly about the rear of the grand procession. He was a free trader, for he told me so, and complained bitterly of the tariff as a burden upon the progressive men of the country, and that it severely handicaped him. When I pushed him to particularize the trammels which the tariff imposed upon him, as one of our sixty millions of people, he raised his hand, which had never been soiled by labor nor touched by honest toil, tightly encased in a French kid, and said: "These gloves come enormously high here, sir, by reason of the tariff; the duty is actually added to their foreign cost, which falls heavily upon us consumers." What answer could I make to such an indictment? How could I repel such a blow at our great industrial system? Discussion would have been idle. I could only regard him in speechless silence, and gaze upon him with a feeling mixed with curiosity, pity and contempt. [Applause and laughter.] I heard later on that he became a mugwump! [Peals of laughter.]

That was the newest manifestation of protest against the iniquitous system of tariff which we had in America. It gave the poor fellow the opportunity of leadership, for all are leaders in that narrow circle of free trade spirits, and there my friend found a fit asylum for the man who had outgrown his country. [Great laughter and applause.]

There is another class of our citizens who have spent so much time abroad, who have so lost the aims and purposes of party that they have for twenty years been unable to embody in a vote "their honest opinions, or even a fraction of them." They, too, are to be heeded, and command our sympathy and commiseration. For twenty years there have been no issues for which political parties contended which embodied their honest opinions. They count the great issue of the honest payment of the public debt against threatened repudiation as beneath their thoughtful concern; the resumption of specie payments against the bitter opposition of the inflationists as an idle and unmeaning issue—the suppression of the suffrage in entire states and congressional districts, whereby the voice of New England is overborne and rendered forceless, is sneered at by these gentlemen as beneath the earnest purpose of a great political party to correct. These are not ideas worthy of their votes and support, and it is, therefore, not surprising that these gentlemen confess that they feel strongly attracted to the president, and you would expect them to discover in him as they have, "the best representative of the higher type of Americanism that can be found since Lincoln was snatched from us."

An entire absence, they assert, of either worthy political aims or of representative Americans from Lincoln to Cleveland. Is it true, that national humiliation; Grant and Sherman and Sheridan must be either of the low type, or have been forgotten by these gentlemen. The general estimate of these men among patriotic citizens, and this estimate will be vindicated in history, is, that they were of the highest and best type of American citizenship, whose matchless qualities and lofty Americanism saved America to the world, and the freest and best government to mankind forever and forever. [Applause.]

Garfield and Sumner, Wilson and Wade, Hayes and Arthur, Blaine and John Sherman, Logan and Hancock, Hoar and Dawes, and a host of illustrious names are wholly ignored; they do not measure up to the higher type of American manhood as embodied in the character of their ideal hero. I do not wonder that men representing such ideas can find no party worthy of their support, and no party standing for their exact views. I thank God it is so; and that it is so, and that such ideas cannot grow and thrive on free soil and among free men, is the proudest monument of our intelligence, our patriotism and our civilization. [Applause.]

Gentlemen of the Home Market Club, I am glad to have been with with you, and in saying good-night, bid you sustain the American system, that you may maintain the dignity and independence of American labor, that you may preserve the American home, the American school house and American possibilities to the present and coming generations. [Tremendous applause.]

THE PRICE OF SHEEP.

Novel Business Transaction in Jackson County Between a Democratic and a Republican Farmer.

ASHLAND, Aug. 8.

Levi Morris, a strong free trade democratic farmer of this county, has just concluded the purchase of a band of 1200 sheep from E. K. Anderson, an equally strong protectionist republican farmer, also of this county, upon the following terms and conditions:

Morris pays $1200 cash, being at the rate of $1 per head for the sheep, and gives an agreement that in the event of Harrison's election he is to pay an additional $1 per head, making the price in the event of Harrison's election $2 per head. Anderson accepts $1 per head for the sheep, as in full value in case Cleveland is elected, and is to receive additional compensation to the extent of $1 per head in the event of Harrison's election.

Now as both men express themselves as extremely well pleased with their transaction, and while Anderson's reasons as a protectionist are sound and logical, I can not see how Morris can reconcile his actions with any but protectionist theories, for he explainly asserts in his transaction with Anderson that he can afford to own the sheep at $2 per head, with Harrison and protection for his wool clip, as Anderson shows in his, that with Cleveland and free trade in wool, the sheep are not worth over $1 per head to him, and vice versa.

Am I wrong in my deductions?

MAX PRACHT.

Goldendale, W. T., Notes.

GOLDENDALE, Aug. 6.

Elder J. T. Eshelman is down from North Yakima on a visit. He occupied the pulpit of the Christian church yesterday evening.

Goldendale's school will commence September 10, with James Hill, William H. Hodson and Mrs. Rosa E. Brooks for teachers.

Mrs. A. E. Rodman, our present school superintendent, will, with her husband and family, remove to North Yakima in a few days, resigning the office of superintendent.

The board of county commissioners will meet to-day, with Commissioners Jake Hunsuker, A. J. Spoon and Chas H. Curtis in attendance. A proposition to levy a tax to build a court house will no doubt be submitted to a vote at the next general election.

The democratic county convention met here Saturday. Five precincts, out of seventeen in the county, were represented. Farmers are too busy for politics. A. P. Pitman, H. Dustin, Wm. L. Lee, W. H. Ward and G. W. Stapleton were elected delegates to the territorial convention at Spokane Falls.

Charley Newell, of the firm of Hoxter & Newell, started East yesterday over the N. P. R. R. with 360 horses for sale. Frank Bulger and Pat Ryan shipped last week a few carloads for the same market. Doug Collins, who shipped his horses in June last, returned Saturday last. He sold in Minnesota and Wisconsin. He thinks that exportation of horses to Eastern markets is almost overdone for the present. G. W. Stapleton, one of our Goldendale lawyers, goes with Charley Newell's drove as bell-boy, or in the old-time packer lore, "to ride the bell-mare."

"Ah me!" sighed Potts, "I'm tired of living,
The world is hollow, ambition's vain."
"Come now!" said his chum, "I know the symptoms;
It's all your liver—that's very plain.
You need not suffer, for help is easy;
Pierce's Pellets go right to the place.
'A friend to the billous,' I might well call them—
There's nothing better; they'll suit your case."
Potts ceased his sighing and bought the "Pellets."
No more he mourneth his hapless lot!
His face is cheerful, his heart is lightsome,
His melancholy is quite forgot!

Having But Little Fun.

Texas Siftings.

Pretty Sunday school teacher (at picnic)—You don't seem to be having a very pleasant time, Mr. Sissy. You have sat here quite alone for a long time.

Mr. Sissy (in a low, guarded tone of voice)—Yes, Miss Maude, and I shall have to remain here until all have departed. I accidentally sat down on a custard pie.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla never before equaled its present daily record of marvelous cures.

AGRICULTURAL MATTERS.

Historical Sketch of the Silo, by Prof. W. A. Henry, of Wisconsin.

Western and Eastern Methods—Examples for Oregon—Wool and the Tariff—Some Advice to Hop Growers.

Prof. W. A. Henry, of the Wisconsin experiment station, furnishes the *Breeders' Gazette* with a historical sketch of ensilage and interesting and valuable experience at his own station and elsewhere in the United States, from which we compile as follows:

That the silo has a place in our agriculture can no longer be questioned; the number built and the success attained during the past season is sufficient of itself to warrant this statement. Before taking up the subject from the practical side let us look into the history of the silo and its introduction into America.

The recent use of the silo was brought about without doubt by the practice of the Germans in the beet-sugar districts piling up the beet leaves or pulp into heaps and covering with earth, or placing the leaves and pulp in trenches and covering. In 1870 M. Vil Morin, in the *Journal Pratique d' Agriculture* called the attention of the French farmers to German practices and experiments in this line. His suggestions were taken up and extended by several parties, notably M. Goffart, who paid especial attention to the ensiloing of the Indian corn plant. For his efforts in this line of progress M. Goffart received the decoration of the Legion of Honor. To this man is ascribed the credit of first recommending the corn plant for the silo. He was prominent, if not the first, in recommending stone buildings instead of pits as storage places.

In the report of the department of agriculture for 1875 will be found a very readable article on the silo and ensilage entitled "French Mode of Curing Forage" (pp. 397 to 408). In this article we learn that the French soon took to planting the mammoth varieties of corn, from which they reported immense yields. M. Goffart claimed an average yield of 53.58 tons, or over 106,000 lbs. per acre, some portions of the field going 25 per cent. more. Of a giant variety of maize (caragua) M. Lecouteaux set down the maximum yield at sixty-six tons, equal to over sixteen tons of hay per acre in feeding value!

With such accounts getting into print it is not to be wondered at that our people who look upon the Indian corn plant as peculiarly American should desire to try ensilage themselves. To Col. Francis Morris, of Oakland Manor, Howard county, Md., is given the credit of erecting the first silo (summer of 1876) in this country.

Mr. J. B. Brown, of New York city, translated M. Goffart's book and by this and his writings gave impulse to the movement. Dudley's book on ensilage and that of Stevens added to the literature on the subject. All the agricultural papers took up the discussion and silos were built here and there all over the country from Maine to California. Those interested might without much difficulty be divided into three classes—the wealthy farmers who proposed to have all that was novel in agriculture regardless of cost, a small few who saw in this innovation a means of notoriety or advertisement, and, lastly, farmers who desired to supply their cattle with succulent feed at less cost than by raising and storing beets or other root crops. Several agricultural colleges and experiment stations early took up the questions. Of the wealthy class who built silos we find such names as Havermeyer, Mills, D. B. Potter, N. K. Fairbanks, etc. The good done by persons of this class for agriculture is often not appreciated by others, but in the matter of ensilage it was not small, though indirect. Farmers of small means visiting the elaborate establishments of these parties learned that green corn-fodder could be kept in a condition relished by cattle, and that it would not go into spontaneous combustion and burn up the buildings (as one practice insists it will do), and went home and set about building some low-priced economical structure for the purpose, and by sheer force of circumstances they hit upon better buildings and methods than did the wealthy originals whom they no doubt wished they could imitate. Had not cheaper buildings been devised and better methods of filling and curing for ensilage been found than were originally in vogue the silo question would already, no doubt, have been a thing of the past.

While from 1880 to 1885 the system gained friends, the progress was slow, farmers still regarding the whole matter as a "craze," proper enough for the wealthy to amuse themselves with, but beyond their own means or wants. Then, too, the claims set up by the believers were often out of all reason, and repelled many sensible people. Estimates of the yield of green fodder corn per acre were sometimes made by weighing single stalks of corn and multiplying by the number there *should be* on an acre, and the wonderful results ascribed to the silo, as though that had anything to do with raising a crop of fodder corn. The feeding properties of ensilage were also overstated in many cases, and the overdrawn statements had their natural effects; add to this that the ensilage as then made had a sour, disagreeable smell that the rapid filling, covering and weighting of the silo were laborious and expensive, and we can see why the system gained ground but slowly. All the time there remained the fact that cattle, especially milch cows, liked the food and gave good returns even with sour ensilage, and so about all who had silos kept on using them. The first great advance was made when it was found that a silo constructed of wood was superior, as a rule, to those of stone, and that an underground pit was not so good as one wholly above ground. Then came the further great advance that slow filling was the proper way, and that the elaborate covering and heavy weighting when filled were of little or no use. The silo has now been brought within the reach of the average farmer, and he will not be slow in availing himself of its advantages. George Fry, of La Salle, Ill., and Prof. Manly Miles, of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, called our attention to the theoretical advantages of slow filling, but practical farmers had found by accident the same facts. Silos of wood had been built where stone could not be obtained, and naturally they were built above ground to prevent rapid decay. Experience soon showed that they were the very best rooms for ensiloing fodders.

Of the investigations of the agricultural colleges and experiment stations a few statements may not be out of place. All feeding trials conducted by these have shown favorable results for ensilage, but usually not in the degree that would satisfy the desires of ardent friends of the silo.

Prof. George H. Cook of the New Jersey experiment station carried on experiments in feeding ensilage, in which, while the returns from ensilage were always good, they were really no better than with an equal amount of matter in dried fodder. As a summary of two careful feeding experiments he wrote: "When the rations contain the same weights of digestible food ensilage in the majority of cases has no more influence on the yield of milk than dry fodder."

Prof. C. A. Goessmann at the Massachusetts experiment station found nothing in favor of feeding ensilage costing $2 75 a ton over fodder at $5 a ton when producing milk.

Prof. J. M. McBride of the University of Tennessee found as the result of feeding steers "These experiments * * * show that linked with nitrogenous matters, two pounds of ensilage are fully equal in feeding value to one pound of hay; while they do not support the extravagant claims of those who hold that the process is one which bids fair to revolutionize the agricultural world and that its product is an all-sufficient and perfect food, certainly show that it is well deserving of further trial by practical farmers." A remarkably good and fair statement of the case, though rather strong, and all the more noteworthy that it was made in 1882. Profs. Goessmann and Cook had compared Indian corn fodder with ensilage from the same, while Prof. McBryde had compared ensilage with hay. Dr. Goessmann, too, found hay far more expensive for feeding cows than either corn fodder or corn ensilage.

Prof. Samuel Johnson of the Michigan Agricultural College wrote, "I am confirmed in the belief that three tons of ensilage is equal in feeding value to one ton of hay." Prof. E. M. Shelton of the Kansus Agricultural College writes in the "Report of the Kansas Board of Agriculture": "The single fact that the product of about two acres of ground kept our herd of fifty head of cattle five weeks, with no other feed of the fodder kind except a small ration of corn fodder given at noon, speaks whole cyclopedias for the possibilities of Kansas fields when the silo is called in as an adjunct."

At this station we have always found ensilage a favorite food with milk cows though the quantity or quality of the milk does not show any marked change from that produced by good dried corn fodder. A matter of no small importance, however, has been noted by Mr. Woll, of this station, that *the cream from ensilage milk is considerably more churnable* than that from cows fed on dry fodder. Here we have an explanation of the disagreement sometimes noted between the chemist and the practical dairyman. Because more fat is recovered from cream from ensilage fed than from dry fodder fed cows the dairyman has always insisted that ensilage milk was richer than dry feed milk, though the chemist insisted that analysis did not show it. The churn settled that question. The scientific man who can carry his science clear through to practical results will often prove himself the most useful in agricultural investigations. For steer-feeding we have been well satisfied with ensilage, getting good gains on ensilage alone and remarkably heavy ones when a good grain ration was added. I am coming to think that those who feed steers in the Eastern states (and we of the Mississippi valley are east now) cannot well do without the silo, which will prevent much of the extravagant waste of fodder we see in the feeding-yards on many farms. W. A. HENRY.

Wisconsin Agricultural Experim't Station.

WESTERN AND EASTERN METHODS.

Farming in this state has little comparison with work and system in the country east of the Rocky mountains. There—at least in the older states—all lands are enclosed, and the price of land makes it expensive to carry on dairying or cropping of any kind. The seasons being so extremely cold or warm makes it necessary to house and feed during a great portion of the year; but they have some advantage in the fact that summer drouths are infrequent, and pastures remain green and growing, while with us they are dry and comparatively barren. East of the Cascades their bunch grass is nutritious when dry, being cured by the sun and as useful as well made hay.

One great need of Oregon farmers is to have green and succulent feed for milk cows in summer. Our grasses are better preserved than usual the present season, but are now becoming dry and useless as reliance for feed. Animals that do not work and do not give milk can exist on the common range, but work stock and cows need better pasturage than pasture fields can furnish. At the East they put up ensilage for all seasons where stock must be fed, or feed the green corn fodder directly to stock. Clover and alfalfa are valuable aids, but while clover can be grown to some advantage on upland, alfalfa must be on land that has water within reach of its roots to be useful and permanent. The experiment has been tried of sowing alfalfa seed on upland near The Dalles, but after several years of struggle, in which the plants lived on the fertility of the soil, they gave up the effort and died out. The mention by THE OREGONIAN of sanfoin or espercet has called out many inquiries as a grass for that upper country. It is said to do well in Arizona and Nevada, and many are anxious to introduce it in our state. A correspondent of THE OREGONIAN says he has it growing near Fossil. The letter being mislaid his name is lost, but he says the seed was purchased of Peter Henderson & Co., of New York. New grasses must be found for the whole country, as those native to both east and west of the Cascades are not adapted to changed conditions.

Our farming has a great advantage in the mild winters that enable such a saving of time and expense to the producer. This makes it more profitable to keep stock or conduct dairy work than in Wisconsin or other states of the East. Our people are apt to predicate too much on this natural advantage and become heedless in many respects, when they would be profited by taking better care and doing better work. Certainly the conditions natural to our region favor the producer and give him an advantage he should make the most of instead of taking advantage of circumstances to let things go without so much of his care and attention as they deserve.

The farmer on the North Pacific has advantage in cheap lands and cheap material for building his farm and work at a time when winter puts its icy hand on other regions, and he can live at as low cost as anywhere. It would seem that with such a mild climate and productive soil within their reach, people would seek Oregon by so many thousands annually that all its lands would be occupied and made productive. The reason why immigration is so light is that the times are close and money hard to get. While the nation is fairly prosperous and moderate success is prevalent, the price of staples rules low and men who would seek a change cannot afford to make the sacrifice such removal entails. They cannot sell their homes and bring money to purchase new homes here.

EXAMPLE FOR OREGON.

Our state has only to follow example to succeed well with its agricultural college and experiment stations. Of course there will be a desire for something of our own, and especially adapted to the wants of producers at home, the more so as conditions vary so as to farming here and elsewhere, but great states with immense resources at command, have taken hold of the agricultural question intelligently and earnestly, and have prepared the way for the new states that come after. To achieve success Oregon must have earnest workers in its agricultural schools and practical men in charge of the experiment stations.

New York state has appropriated $25,000 for the dairy education of its farmers. This money is placed in the hands of the state dairymen's association. THE OREGONIAN has already alluded to the manner in which practical educators make journeys through the state, meeting those interested in dairying and imparting valuable instruction by familiar teaching. If the state of Oregon could make a similar appropriation of $5000, it would be sufficient to support two such educators and there could be very useful in that capacity. If the people could learn what can be taught about this growing art, it would do much toward giving value to Oregon products. We must not only furnish butter for our home market but must send it abroad. There is a market for it that will never be less than now, and may be much greater when the mines of Idaho and Montana are at their best. In this growing market Oregon must stand first and satisfy the demand. Excellence is what gives control of any market. If there is excellence, it commands a special price. Dairymen, whose product is "gilt edged," receive a better price than their neighbors can command whose butter is merely good. The intelligent dairyman who can go from one to another neighborhood and illustrate every fact and feature of the business by practical illustration, will advance our dairying interest far more than ordinary experience can. Oregon should follow New York's example and educate men and women to understand and practice the art of dairying thoroughly and add value to that important product.

WOOL AND TARIFF.

A correspondent of the *American Sheep Breeder* writes as follows:

The sheep is God's pet, his great favorite, and has been from the days of Abel down to this present time. Woe to the man who lays ruthless hands upon it. Some fifty years ago, John Randolph of Virginia after being defeated in a debate with Clay and others on a tariff bill, was so enraged that he walked across the street in

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY, Aug. 7.

Merchandise received or soon to arrive by rail: 1 car engines and fixtures, 1 car 2 bdls agricultural implements, 1 car machinery, 1 car spring wagons, 16 plates iron, 91 bxs castings, 3 safes, 12 pumps, 35 pkgs hardware, 20 pkgs woodenware, 40 bdls shovels, 20 cs tinware, 210 cs boots and shoes, 20 cs dry goods, 18 cs domestics, 36 cs clothing, 30 cs hats and caps, 727 pkgs tobacco, 6 organs, 4 pianos, 23 pkgs furniture, 3850 cs coal oil, 200 kgs powder, 25 cs canned goods, 25 cs sauces, 4 bbls molasses, 250 cs soap, 75 pkgs lard, 62 cs drugs and medicines, 10 pkgs jewelers' materials.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS—Past twenty-four hours include 8894 ctls wheat, 153 bbls flour, 416 ctls oats, 210 ctls millstuff, 11 sks potatoes, 27,477 lbs wool, 1934 lbs hides, 18 pkgs butter, 146 pkgs eggs, 231 pkgs fruit, 245 bls hay, 20 head cattle and 673 head sheep.

FREIGHTS—The Br ship Grisedale, about due at San Pedro, has been taken on load here for the U. K. Terms private. Chartering appears less brisk than last week, both here and at San Francisco. Late charters reported from below bring 27s 6d.

WHEAT—To-day's Beerbohm first public cables advise Saturday: Cargoes off coast and for shipment are quoted ninepence and a shilling higher than last quotations. Bright weather is reported this afternoon, causing buyers to pause. Eastern markets made a poor showing, closing ½@1c lower than yesterday. San Francisco reports a good shipping demand and prices firm but no advance established on spot. Option trading was fairly active, closing easier at about last evening's prices.

The local market is very quiet; what little business doing in wheat is done in the interior. Values are not quotably changed.

SUGAR—Prices were marked up ⅛@c to-day. Net cash prices for barrels are: Golden C 6¼c, extra C 6⅝c, dry granulated 7⅛c, cube, crushed, fine crushed and powdered 7⅞c.

EGGS—Firm and higher. Quote at 22½@25c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

NEW YORK, AUG. 7.—The stock market to-day opened with a weak tone and almost everything on the list is materially higher this evening. There was some hesitation in the forenoon, but later in the day the bullish feeling became more pronounced and the upward movement met with no reverses after that.

Government were dull and steady.

MONEY, BONDS AND STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—Money on call easy at 1@1½. Prime mercantile paper, 4½@5. Sterling exchange, quiet and steady; $4.85 for sixty day bills, $4.87½ for demand.

BONDS.

C. S. 6s (reg.)	122¾	U. S. 4½s (coupon)	107½
U. S. 6s (coupon)	127½	Pacific 6s	120
U. S. 4½s (reg.)	106½		

STOCKS.

American Express	109	N. P. Preferred	56¾
Canada Pacific	67½	Northwestern	114
Canada Southern	54½	Oregon Imp	68¾
Central Pacific	33½	O. R. & N.	93¾
Burlington	135½	Panama	120
Illinois Central	136½	Pacific Mail	38¾
Denver & Rio Grde	18½	Reading	65½
Erie	28½	Rock Island	108½
LakeShore	97½	St. Paul	79½
Louisville & Nashv'l	62¾	Pacific Mail	38¾
Michigan Central	87½	Union Pacific	60¾
Missouri Pacific	85½	U. S. Express	75
Kansas & Texas	14¾	Wells-Fargo	135
New York Central	107¾	Western Union	82¾
Northern Pacific	26½		

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Aug. 7.—Closing prices: Atchison & Topeka first sevens 112, do land grant sevens 138, do railroad 89¾, Burlington & Quincy 115¾, Eastern Railroad 104, Hoosac Tunnel 15, do first mortgage 87½, San Diego Land Co. 30.

THE MONEY MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—Silver bullion per ounce, 41 15-16. Bank rate of discount 2½ per cent. Consols, 99 7-16.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—Silver bullion per ounce, 91¼c. Sterling exchange, long, $4 85½; short, $4 88. Bonds, 4's, 91 22½; 4½'s, 91 06¾.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 7.—Sterling exchange steady at $4.84½. Sterling exchange, documentary, $4 84½. Transfers, 15c.

SAN FRANCISCO MINING STOCKS REPORT.

	SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 7.		
Ophir	5 00	Belcher	3 15
Mexican	2 75	Yellow Jacket	3 35
Hale & Norcross	2 45	Confidence	1 90
Sierra Nevada	3 15	Challenge	3 30
Savage	2 30	Overman	1 50
Con Cala	7 87	Justice	90
Con Va	2 10	Union	2 60
Potosi	1 75	Utah	1 10
N. & N.	4 95	N. N. Isle	2 75
Crown Point	3 20	New Queen	4 75
Belcher	2 80	Crocker	85
Sierra Nevada	2 20	Bodie	1 60
Bullion	85	Peerless	1 15
Exchequer	65		

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 7.—Receipts—Wheat, 210,—barley, 2200 ctls; flour, 3800 qrs, 4300 sks; potatoes, 4700 sks; barley, 22,600 ctls.

Freights—Spot chartering dull; holders firm; asking rates above charterers' views. The Br ship Conqueror arrived in last evening; having a prior charter for U. K., Havre or Antwerp at 30s. The Br ship Grisedale from Newcastle, A., for San Pedro, has been taken to load at Portland for U. K. The Br ship Brodick Castle loads lumber on the Sound for Montevideo.

Wheat—The spot market is very strong with a good shipping demand. Samples that will grade as standard No. 1 shipping sell buyers at $1 42½. Options active and higher. Sales morning session: Buyer year 500 tons at $1 50¾, 300 tons at $1 50¾, 1200 tons at $1 50⅝, 900 tons at $1 50⅞. August $1 43, September $1 42, October $1 38⅝. Decamber. Afternoon call: 900 tons buyer year at $1 50¾, 200 tons at $1 50⅝.

Barley—Receipts heavy and stocks of old and new are accumulating. There are more sellers on the basis of market and sessions are frequent. Choice old feed is selling at 77½c, choice new 80c, fair to good feed 75@77½c. Options, quieter and easy. Buyer year opened 90½c, closed 90½c. Buyer season 90½c.

Oats—The market is steady at the late decline. Buyers do not develop any anxious mood and anticipate wants as little as possible. Choice feed descriptions, $1 27½@1 30; common feed, $1 15@1 17½; fair to good, $1 20@1 25.

Bags—Outside stocks reported about sold out, and buyers are in the market for all offerings within the range of 8@8½c; strong tone to the market with moving tendency.

Millstuffs—Trade mostly of a retail character; market easy at $14 75@16 50 for poor to choice bran; middlings $16 50@18 50, according to quality.

Potatoes—Large receipts to-day and market not so steady. Quote Peerless 40@50c, Garnet Chile 30@40c.

Feed—Moderate demand for choice for export and good scouring demand for poor; prices unchanged; valley Oregon, 17½@20c per lb.; Eastern Oregon, 19@17c.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—Wheat easier and lower. Opened 83½c August, 83¾c September, 84¼c October, 86c December. Noon: 84c August, 84¼c September, 85c October, 86⅝c December. Closed: 83⅝c August, 83⅝c September, 84¼c October, 86⅛c December.

Provisions—Pork, $14 12½ September; lard, $8 85 September; ribs, $8 45 September.

Receipts of wheat at seven primary points past three days were 495,000 bushels, and shipments were 301,000 bushels.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—Cattle—Receipts, 6,000; strong; steers, $3 90@6 10; stockers and feeders, $2 10@3 85; Texas cattle, $2@3 50; Western rangers, $4@4 65.

Hogs—Receipts, 10,000; mixed, $5 55@5 65; heavy, $5 15@5 65; light, $5 15@5 55.

Sheep—Receipts, 4000; stronger; natives, $2 75@4 95; western, about, $3 50@4 15; Texans, about, $2 90@3 90.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—Petroleum opened strong at 86¾c, ¼ above last night's close; but after a slight advance in the first sales became weak and declined to 85¼c. Buying by refiners then caused a sharp advance to 87c, which the market closed strong at 86¾c.

Mining shares closed: Bodie $1 55, Con Cal & Va. $7 50, Eureka Con $5 25, Homestake $10 50, Parrott $1 50, Ontario $31, Sierra Nevada $2 10, Santiago $3 25, Caledonia (Black Hills) $2 40, Deadwood $1 75, Hale & Norcross $4 70, North Belle Isle $2 75, Savage $2, Silver King $2, Union Con $2 25.

Hops—Steady.

Sugar—Firm and quiet; fair refining, quoted at 5¾c; centrifugal, 96 test, 6¼c; molasses grades, 4½@5c; refined, steady; C, 6 1-16@6⅛; extra C, 6⅜@6 7-16; white extra C, 6½@6⅝c; mould A, 7¼c; powdered, 7¼c.

Wool—Quiet and firm; domestic fleece, 20@35c; pulled, 18@35c; Texas, 13@21c.

Copper—Quiet; lake, $16 80.

Lead—Firm; domestic, $4 20.

Tin—Dull; straits, 20¾c.

Coffee—Spot fair Rio, nominal. Options, 10@20 points higher, but less active. Sales 17,750 bags. August $16 50@16 55, September $16@16 05, October $15 65, December, $15 55@15 70.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—Wheat easier and a shade lower. Opened 90½c August, 94½c September, 96½c October, 95½c November. Noon: 95½c August, 94½c September, 95¼c October, 95¾c November. Closed: 94½c August, 94½c September, 95½c October, 95⅝c November, 96½c December.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

BERRBOHM GRAIN REPORT.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—9 A. M.—Weather fair after rain. 3 P. M.—Weather very fine. Floating cargoes opened very strong; 2 cargoes arrived off coast, 1 sold and five waiting; cargoes on passage closed with less disposition to buy. California Wheat cargoes off coast 36s 9d, nearly due 36s 6d, prompt shipment 37s, red winter, cargoes prompt shipment, 34s. Farmers' wheat delivery past week 167,500 qrs, 37,500 more than in corresponding week last year. Imports into U. K. past week, wheat 190,000 qrs; flour 126,000 bbls. English country markets generally 6d to 1s dearer.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 7.—Wheat on opening firm, with a moderate demand; No. 1 California, 1s 8d; No. 2, 7s; red winter 7s 1d; white Michigan, 7s 3½d; spring, 7s 1½d. Flour, first bakers Minnesota, part weeks 17,500 sks. Maize weak; less receipts previous days; No. 1 California, 7s 3½d August; 7s 5½d September; 7s 6d October; 7s 6½d December. Closed: Steady.

PRESS PITH.

Some men look upon waiting as waiting time, but they manage to squeeze some enjoyment out of it.—*Yonkers Statesman.*

In all this discussion about the tariff it seems strange that the sugar men have not as yet demanded any tariff on sand.—*Boston Post.*

Stranger—"You don't look happy, friend. Met with some heavy loss?" "No; sir; I have just retired from business to enjoy life."—*Time.*

The gentleman returning from the seashore will have the satisfaction of knowing that there is a welcome above for the moneyless man.—*Lincoln Journal.*

We edit the paper this week lying in bed; but a careful perusal of it will disclose the fact that a man can lie in bed as well as he can out of it.—*Smithville News.*

Prompter (to boy)—"Tell Mr. Ham that his cue will be given soon for the death scene; is he ready?" Boy—"Yes, sir; he's just got through eatin' a watermelon."—*New York Sun.*

Some people go away from home in the summer for health, and some for pleasure—the pleasure of telling their friends next winter how miserable the grub was.—*Montgomery Advertiser.*

We saw a brand new silver dollar last week. It was a pretty looking affair; had an eagle with outstretched wings on it under an arch of stars. It was made in the United States.—*Smithville News.*

Gentleman—"How is your wife coming on, Uncle Rastus?" Uncle Rastus (with a sigh)—"De ole 'ooman, sah, am jes de same; she haint no bettah, an' she haint no wuss. Ise gittin discouraged, Mistah Smif, 'deed I is."—*Epoch.*

Mr. Caudle—"Doctor, I want you to put up a powerful sedative for my wife; give me the best specific for insomnia you know of." Doctor—"What's the matter? Can't she sleep?" Mr. Candle—"Yes, I guess so; but I can't."—*Burdette.*

First tramp (nearing a village)—"Let's turn back, pard; no use goin' to that 'ere place; ir's a prohibition town. We'll die o' thirst." Second tramp—"Eh? How d'y' know it's prohib?" "Look at them waste-heaps along the road; chock full o' bottles."—*Philadelphia Record.*

"George," she said, as the hammock sagged a little this way and a neighboring hand organ struck up a familiar tune, "George, darling, why was it the latter never came?" "I don't know, precious," said George, as his arm disappeared in the gloaming, "unless it was because Gallagher wouldn't let 'er go."—*Minneapolis Tribune.*

First Philadelphia missionary—Yes, I believe religion far more effective than law, and I am laboring night and day among the anarchists. Three of them joined the Episcopal church last week. Why do you not do the same. Second missionary—No use. When they see me coming they run. I'm a Baptist.—*Philadelphia Record.*

The pool of Bethesda, in Jerusalem, has been discovered by the Palestine exploring expedition. There is said to be scarcely a doubt of its identity. It is not likely that any of the Americans abroad can beat the Jerusalem people; but if they could they would form a trust, fence in Bethesda, and run it as a hot springs cure, with the prestige of its reputation for miracles.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

Sluggish Liver or inactive bowels urged into activity by a pleasant dose of TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT.

Pullman reservations made for all points east via the Northern Pacific Railroad. Office, No. 2 Washington street.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

DOMESTIC SHIPPING.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 7.—Arrived—Str State of California, Portland; Br sh Combermere, London; str Wellington, Nanaimo; str Umatilla, Victoria; schr Fanny Adele, coastwise; str San Pedro, Tacoma. Sailed—Str Dora, Alaska; str Oregon, Portland; sh Abner Coburn, Cork; sh Jos. S. Thomas, Cork.

TACOMA, Aug. 7.—Sailed—Bk Sarah S. Ridgeway, Shanghai.

ASTORIA, Aug. 7.—Str Alliance crossed out 8 A. M.; str Signal arrived in at 2:30 P. M.; 5 P. M. weather clear, wind west.

THE HOTELS.

GILMAN.

J Gibbons Jr, Vancouver
J W Ellis, The Dalles
D W Welch, Astoria
T W Hetich, New York
J C Muhlenburg, U S A
J T Mason, The Dalles
G E Cook, San Fran
J D Gilbert, Bismarck
R Kleinburg, Fidensburg
E E Adler, San Fran
H M Abrahams, San Fr
J Hunovuer, do
G Mulcker, do
T E Hodgkins, Salem
E R Brown, Astoria
J G Woods, The Dalles
Mrs D W Welch, Astoria
S Lessor, Walla Walla
P Rabitsch, San Fran
D W Dorrance, Salem
T H Peter, Hartford
J Shaltis, Montana
M Goodman, Gervais
H A Hall, San Fran
C Handelsick, do
Col H Bendel, Oakland
O Rohte, San Fran

HOLTON.

J Hughes, Salem
H Rook, Seattle
R M Martin, Medford
L C Driggs, Oregon Cy
H Harris, Warren
E A Whipple, city
W H Brown, city
Mrs I P Whitehouse, Minneapolis
W E Stubbs, San Fran
Dr H Kraus & w, Ill
Mrs Brown, Vancouver
Dr H K Whitford & w, Ill
J K Moore, Ind
H S Gregory, Idaho
J G Goss, Medford
W Blakesley, St Helens
J M Benkle, Corvallis
G Leonard, Scappoose
S S Wand, Columbia Cy
A W Sargent, Spokane
J Bell & w, all over
G E Delmering, Dayton
W Brown, San Fran
G H Thompson, Dallas
L Holmes, Washington
D Skiner, Astoria
A W Ely, Tacoma

ST. CHARLES.

T J Rawlins & w, Ia
A B Gleason, Hubbard
J W Thomas, Molalla
J A Walsh, do
Mrs G A Gray, Victoria
S Manning & w, Colfax
A S Sasseen, Mica
D R Robles, Denver
F F Flint, New York
M E Montgomery, Sprag
P S Wittenhill & w, Juneau
R Heddle, Baker City
Miss Baker, Oakland
Mrs K King, do
J Chenoweth, do
A H Terwilliger, do
A H Grant, Milton
Miss Downing, Beaverton
J Wilson & w, Ill
W H Wilson & f, Dalles
J Hobson, Newberg
R W Vaughan & w, Ill
P Caesar, Salem
A B Wright, wf & dr, Greenwood
C H Williams, Montana
Jno Carlsons, Newburg
Jno Schuster, England
Grist Jensen, Silver Lake
L Gray, O & C
C C Fowler, Donby
W G Drey, Vancouver
J B Davidson, Virginia
J B Taylor, Kansas
J W Powers, Pennsyl
T H Lee, Grant's Pass
F Brook, Stella
A H Marshall & w, Rckfd
G W Fulton & f, Dalles
E H Rhodes, S F
A Kelly, do
N H Hayden, La Grande
W Stephens, do
W Dunn, Dalles
H B Witpess, do
H Lassen, Wayview
J M Whalen, Seattle
J Ross, do
J Pevey, do
W P Barren, do
J Hinkle, do
W McDermott, Minn
Miller, Sacramento
L Sherer, Wisconsin
N Beyburn, do
S S Goodman, Colorado
P Pendleton, do
C Hilmphrey, do
O O Parkinson, Canada
Peter Goelet, Denver
Thos Dyer, Mobile
A H Crandall, Seattle
A A Jackson, Ft Blakeley

QUIMBY.

J B McMahon, Arizona
F E Smith, do
T J Lemon, do
W H Boyd, La Comas
W M McMann, Wallula
T W Powell, Circus
J Beasley, do
S D Raito, do
Wm Dovan, do
C Johnson, Astoria
F Corlun, do
J Reidle, do
J McReynolds, Pendlton
F L Leslie, Baker City
Jas Boyd, do
Geo Lysle, Los Angeles
W B Johnson, S F R R
John Catto, do
J H Vaughn, London
H C Buckly, St Louis
Miss J Smith, Hastings
N Lawson, Tacoma
Geo Ames, do
E Stadaker, city
T J Shamley & wf, Gray's Harbor
W L Cambelt, Gray's Har
E H Elder, N Y
L M Bean, Corvallis
J Letchin, Oregon
L K Harmon, Vancouvr
W C McKinzie, Tacoma
C W Tullis, do
G Kines, McMinnville
L Childs, Astoria
M Crandall, city
C Johnson, city
A F Bergidge, city
F Johnson, Astoria
A Perl, do
W Lippitz, do
F Bonett, do
Miss Ellsworth, do
Mrs Lumly, do
W Robins, Hillsboro
J A Monohan, Cal
S J McNall, city
Aille McNail, city
P Bennett, N P R R
E E Krinckbocker, Hastings
Thos Arthur, city
Wm Lynn, city
W E Stewart, Oakland
Miss Dellingbaugh, Gray's Harbor

ESMOND.

Jas Carter, Kalama
F O'Connor, Lafayette
J Shardlow & wf, N Y
J Harrington, Pillar Rk
G H Stevenson, Cascades
C C Shepherd, Cantlent
F Sickles & wf, Astoria
J J Peters, Butte
J Matheson & w, La Grnd
Mrs F F Graham, do
W W Taylor & wf, Dalles
Mrs F N Mitchell, Baker
W J Graham, Dalles
C E Ross, St Louis
Miss Ross, do
H K Ross, do
C H Finn, La Grande
F E Ferris, Waterloo, Ia
J Yeowrks, Chicago
A M Tichenor, Clatskanie
S H Hayes, Boise City
W Andrews & w, Dubuq
J W Goldsmith, Wis
R B Hagwood & w, N Y
Miss H Leffert, do
A F Stevenson, Ill
H Bulger, Dalles
Mrs H F Eastman & fy
Oregon City
J Jotamur, Astoria
D H Week, Toledo, O
J P Canon, California
J A Berglund, Walla W
F J Marshall, Los Ang'ls
S A McGee, Tangent
J Gilmore, Missoula
F M Johnson, Colfax
A J Braun, Pendleton
C B Green, do
M Carrington do
Hammington & wf, Ill
M Hammington, do
F Hammington, do
P Hammington, do
Miss Hammington, do
Mrs J Snowford & ch
J Davis, do
J Lindsay, wf & 2 ch do
D E Hallowsay & wf, Clairview
D G McFarland, Astoria
D G McFarland, do
Miss Lirrie, Vigors
S A Bowers, Michigan
C H Pool, Middleton
J B Roseboom, Kelly, N M
W N Larkes, Tacoma
H H Wagner & wf, do
R W Vaughan & wf, Hfld
P Caesar, Salem
A B Wright, wf & dr, Greenwood
C H Williams, Montana
Jno Carlsons, Newburg
Jno Schuster, England
Grist Jensen, Silver Lake
E C Johnson, do
Aug Lobto, do
Mrs Graham & 2 ch, Asto
F Barthaldus, Astoria
Miss C Barthoidus, do
Mr Anderson, wf, 2 ch, do
W J Turmidge, The Dalles
Geo W Johnson, Kansas
T H Steffens, McMinnville
E Horner, do
T W Craig, Tangent
G G Hayes, Roseburg
D Atkins, Corvallis
W B Smith, Coquille City
D W McCloud, Yamhill
Mrs H McCall, do
G Meeve, San Francisco
E O Michael, Brownsville
S J Withet, do
P A Moree, Tangent
Mrs Cassily & dr, do
McBride, Michigan
Mrs Campbell & dr, W W
Geo Hollise, Glenrose
E C Bryon, Tacoma
J W Boyer, do
G D Hanscom, do
W B Wachen, do
H H Chase, St Louis
D C Lewis, The Dalles
M Cook, Newburg
Peter Peterson, Newburg
R H Smith & wf, lad'pace

Salt and Lumber.

The Judge.

The congressman from Texas is evidently ignorant of all the ways of Providence in saying "God made salt for man and beast, and it ought not to be taxed." God does not make salt, does not dig it, any more than he digs iron or grows wheat. It is pumped as brine and evaporated by fuel. A ton of salt means a ton of work for labor here or for labor abroad.

As to free lumber to help build houses for the poor farmers on the prairies, we all know logs are now free and have been for many years. The duty is only on sawed and worked lumber, and Mr. Mills's bill purposes simply to transfer this labor benefit and sawmill profit to the Dominion. It is a part of the same democratic policy that would concede Canadian fishery demands, that fattens Canadian railroads, and fills Canadian steamers with American freight.

The "Trust Fellers."

St. Louis Globe Democrat.

Jay Gould's contribution to the democratic campaign fund is expected within a few days. It is fortunate for the party that he did not make it a month ago. As Coal Baron Scott, Railroad Wrecker Brice and Sugar King Havemeyer have set the pace within the past two or three weeks by each "chipping" in from $500,000 to $1,000,000, Gould cannot conscientiously give less than about $1,500,000.

FOR MENTAL DEPRESSION

Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

DR. L. C. S. TURNER, Colfax, Ia., says: I am very much pleased with it in the case of depression from gastric troubles."

BRIGHT'S DISEASE—GRAVEL.

There is nothing which I now enjoy (made so me owe to the happy cause of having used...Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy at a time I was suffering all that a human being could endure. My troubles began in my Kidneys over nine years ago and from which

I Never Expected to Recover.

Later my physician said I had Bright's Disease, which was alarming information. To add to my affliction, after I had been ill about two years, I had a bad attack of Gravel. I saw Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy advertised. After using three bottles I was well. I have never had a return of either complaint, and though I am over sixty years of age I AM NOW VIGOROUS AND STRONG

As I was in my prime. What physicians and all of the many remedies I had taken could not do Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy did. It stayed the disease and made me a strong, vigorous woman.

MRS. EMELINE P. HIZNER, Burg Hill, Ohio.

DR. D. KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY

Prepared at Rondout, N. Y. Price $1; 6 for $5.

SNELL, BETTSIU & WOODARD, Portland, Or., Agents.

SPECIALISTS.

Offices in Arlington Block, Corner Second and Morrison Streets.

PORTLAND, OR.

POSITIVELY CURE.

NERVOUS Debility, Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Losses, Night Emissions, Loss of Vital Powers, Sleeplessness, Despondency, Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Lassitude, Ghoomliness, Depression of Spirits, Aversion to Society, Easily Discouraged, Lack of Confidence, Dull, Listless, Unfit for Study, Business and Pleasure, Impotency, PERMANENTLY AND PRIVATELY CURED.

BLOOD AND SKIN Diseases, Syphilis, with its horrible train of symptoms, Disease most horrible in its results, completely eradicated without the use of mercury. Scrofula, Erysipelas, Fever Sores, Blotches, Pimples, Ulcers, Pains in the Head and Bones, Syphilitic Sore Throat, Mouth and Tongue, Catarrh, etc., PERMANENTLY CURED WHEN OTHERS HAVE FAILED.

URINARY Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Weak Back, Burning Pain, Frequency of Urinating, Urine high-colored or with milky sediment on standing, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Cystitis, etc., promptly and safely cured. Charges reasonable.

To Young Men and Middle-Aged Men

A SURE CURE. The awful effects of early vice, which brings Organic Weakness, destroying both mind and body, with all its dreadful ills, permanently cured.

URETHRAL STRICTURE permanently cured, removal complete—neither knife, caustic nor dilation—without pain or injury. Proof indisputable.

DR. VINTON address those who have impaired themselves by improper indulgence and solitary habits, which ruin both body and mind, unfitting them for business, study or marriage.

MARRIED MEN, or those contemplating marriage, aware of physical debility, quickly assisted.

DR. VINTON & CO.

The Great English Remedy.

The old reliable and never-failing remedy for wasting diseases, the results of youthful follies and excesses in mature years. $3.00 a bottle, or four for $10.00, sent C. O. D., or on receipt of price. Also, treat Private and Special diseases.

Address

English Medical Dispensary,

11 KEARNEY STREET, San Francisco, Cal.

S. S. S.

An Important Announcement

About six weeks ago, while at business, I was suddenly attacked with excruciating pains in my feet, knees and hands. So severe the attack that I took my bed immediately, and for two or three days my joints were swollen to almost double their natural size, and sleep was driven from me. After suffering the most excruciating pain for a week, using liniments and various other remedies, a friend, who prepares the system to withstand the attacks of all Germ Diseases, as Smallpox, Typhoid Fever, Consumption, etc., and when taken in the same time in small, frequent doses, the Ancient's dream of renewed youth seems realized. Sold by all dealers in medicine. 24s8m

DR. WARREN'S

FEMALE BITTERS.

The oldest, best and most painstaking preparation of Canada (Rhamnus Purshiana), cures Habitual Constipation and its attendant train of ills—Dyspepsia, Hemorrhoids, Anæmia, Nervous Prostration, etc.; prepares the system to withstand the attacks of all Germ Diseases, as Smallpox, Typhoid Fever, Consumption, etc., and when taken in the same time in small, frequent doses, the Ancient's dream of renewed youth seems realized. Sold by all dealers in medicine. 24s8m

INSURANCE.

NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE CO.

FIRE AND MARINE.

CAPITAL, - - - - $5,000,000
ASSETS, Nov. 30, 1887, - - 2,575,985
REAL ESTATE in San Francisco 250,000
United States Bonds Deposited as Security for Oregon Policy Holders, 50,000
Market Value, - - - - 63,625

Unlimited Liability of Shareholders.

HERBERT FOLGER,

Manager for Oregon and Washington Ter., 27 STARK STREET, PORTLAND.

FIRE INSURANCE ONLY.

The Oregon Fire and Marine Insurance Company

OF PORTLAND.

ASSETS.....$361,683 75
CASH CAPITAL.....220,100 00
NET SURPLUS.....98,571 93

PRINCIPAL OFFICE

Northeast Corner Second and Stark Streets

REMOVED TO 50 STARK ST.

UNION INSURANCE CO.,

Fire and Marine,

Of San Francisco.

CAPITAL, - - - - $750,000

JAMES S. REED, Agent.

The Thames and Mersey Marine Insurance Company

OF LIVERPOOL.

Agency in Portland at No. 5 First street.

PHILIP C. SCHUYLER, Agent.

Capital.....£2,000,000
Reserve fund (in addition).....375,000
Deposit in Oregon.....10,000

MARKETS.

T. J. UHLMAN,

Rainier Market, Butcher and Packer,

Dealer in all kinds of Fresh and Salt Meats.

61 North West Park street, corner D, Portland, Or.

PACIFIC MARKET.

M. M. SPAULDING. THOS. PAPWORTH.

SPAULDING & PAPWORTH,

Butchers and Packers. Dealers in all kinds of meat.

Corner Third and Ash streets.

A. H. JOHNSON,

Central Market.....33 First Street.

Wholesale Butcher and Packer.

Special attention paid to supplying ships. Highest cash price paid for all kinds of fat stock.

W. W. SPAULDING,

(Successor to J. S. Keller & Co.)

Corner First and Madison Streets, Portland.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Fresh and Cured Meats.

O'SHEA BROS.,

Wholesale Butchers and Packers, and Retail Dealers in All Kinds of Meats.

Special attention given to supplying ships

Intersection Third, A and Ash Streets.

DR. LIEBIG & CO.

Will Open an Office in Portland Sept. 23d to 28th,

FIVE DAYS ONLY—At Holton House.

LOST MANHOOD RESTORED

Wonderful GERMAN HEALTH Invigorator.

THE OLDEST, GREATEST AND BEST REMEDY for the cure of Nervous and Physical Debility, Vital Exhaustion, Seminal Weakness, Loss of Manhood, Failing Memory, and Enfeebled and Enfeebled Condition of the Genito-Urinary Organs.

It speedily cures Impotence, Early Decay, Loss of Vigor, SEMINAL WEAKNESS, and all the sad effects of youthful follies and abuse, or EXCESS-ES OF MATURITY.

It permanently prevents all unnatural loss from the system, and thousands can attest who have used the Remedy in the past quarter of a century which it has been before the public.

It is indeed a wonderful remedy—toning the nerves, strengthening the muscles, checking the waste, invigorating the whole system, and restoring the afflicted to HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.

The reason so many cannot be cured of Weakness and the above diseases is owing to complication called PROSTATORRHŒA with Hypernthesia, which requires special treatment.

DR. LIEBIG'S INVIGORATOR No. 2, with one peculiar special treatment, is the only possible cure for PROSTATORRHŒA. By it MANHOOD is restored and the band of time moved back from age to youth.

Price of either Invigorator, $2. Case of six bottles, $10. Sent to any address covered securely from observation.

Dr. Liebig & Co. treat successfully by Homeopathy every form of SPECIAL, PRIVATE or CHRONIC DISEASES without mercury or nauseous drugs. If vitality is drained from the body, numerous diseases follow that baffle ordinary medical treatment. If allowed to continue, the unnatural loss causes Consumption, Diabetes, Bright's Disease, Insanity, etc. Cures guaranteed. Diseases of the Genito-Urinary organs, kidneys, and bladder specially treated. DISEASES OF WOMEN SPEEDILY CURED.

Qualified and Responsible.—Dr. Liebig & Co., from Europe, are regular college educated physicians, and are now in their nineteenth year of special practice.

If pimples appear on the face and body, if you become listless and easily tired and exhausted, look out for the complication with Seminal Weakness, discovered at the LIEBIG DISPENSARY, known as Prostatorrhœa. DR. LIEBIG'S INVIGORATOR No. 2 is the only known remedy for the above complication, Prostatorrhœa.

Most powerful electric belts free to patrons.

To prove the wonderful power of the Invigorator, a $2 bottle given or sent free.

Consultation free and private.

LIEBIG DISPENSARY.

409 Geary St., San Francisco, Cal.

Private entrance 409 Mason street, four blocks up Geary street from Kearney. Main entrance through Dispensary Drug Store. 27jlswtf

MOXIE Nerve Food. This is a liquid food to strengthen and build up the overtaxed nervous system. It will relieve old drinkers of the thirst for liquors, though it is neither a medicine nor a stimulant. It cures nervousness and mental exhaustion at once if not from inflammation. The Moxie Nerve Food plaster was first discovered in South America by the late Lieut. Moxie, and first given to the publicby Dr. Augustine Thompson, leading physician of Lowell, Mass.

O. H. READ, Sole Agent, 271 Front Street, Portland, Or.

TRANSPORTATION LINES.

FOR THE SEASIDE.

The O. R. & N. Company's Elegant New steamer

T. J. POTTER,

Will run on and after July 1st, as follows:

LEAVE PORTLAND		LEAVE ILWACO	
Tuesday	8 A.M.	Wednesday	8 A.M.
Thursday	8 A.M.	Friday	8 A.M.
Saturday	1 P.M.	Sunday	6 P.M.

Steamer will touch at Tansy Point, both ways, connecting with stages for Clatsop.

A. L. MAXWELL, G. P. & T. Agent.

FOR ASTORIA! FAST TIME!

Steamer Telephone!

(Leaves foot of Alder St., Portland.)

Leave Portland:	Leave Astoria:
Sunday.....8 A.M.	Monday.....6:00 A.M.
Tuesday.....7 A.M.	Tuesday.....3:00 P.M.
Wednesday..7:00 A.M.	Wednesday..7:00 P.M.
Thursday...11:30 P.M.	Friday.....7:00 P.M.
Saturday.....7 A.M.	Saturday...3:00 P.M.

TUESDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS—ROUND TRIP DAYS.

FEASIDE EXCURSIONS

Direct to Tansy Point every trip except Sunday. Close connections at Astoria with Geo. Canby on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays.

Fare to Astoria, $1; round trip, $1 50. Fare to Tansy Point and return, $2. Fare to Ilwaco and return, $3. All tickets good until September 30, 1888.

Close connections at Kalama to the Sound; at Portland with the O. & C. R. R. and Westside trains. F. & W. V. R. R. Vancouver and Oregon City boats and Eastern-bound trains.

SOUTH BEACH RAILROAD.

Portland and Willamette Valley Railway.

To Southern Portland, Fulton Park, Palatine Hill, Riverdale and White House at 5:50, 7:40, 9:30 and 11 A. M.; 1:45, 5:00, 6:40, 8:50 and 10:30 P. M.

To Oswego, 5:50, 7:40, 9:30 and 11 A. M.; 1:45, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

Return tickets, good for ten days, 15 and 25 cents. Commutation rates, five and ten cents each way, issued to residents only at these places in monthly tickets.

WILLAMETTE VALLEY TRAINS

Leave at 11 A. M. and 6 P. M. Returning, arrive at 11 A. M. and 6 P. M. Sunday excepted.

All trains start from foot of Jefferson street only.

WILLIAM REID, Vice President.

ALBINA BOAT!

CYCLONE.

F. H. SHERMAN, Master.

J. D. Montgomery's fine new steamer will be put on the route between Portland and Albina on next Monday next. Quick time and easy landing has been made at the north end of Montgomery dock, while the regular landing is being built between Montgomery dock and the Sawmill. Hereafter it is the

TIME-TABLE.

Leave Albina—6:20 A. M., 6:40, 7:00, 7:30, 8:00, 8:30, 9:00, 9:30, 10, 10:30, 11, 11:30, 12 M., 12:30, P. M., 1:00, 1:30, 2:00, 2:30, 3:00, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 5:30, 6:00, 6:30.

Leave Portland—6:30 A. M., 6:50, 7:15, 7:45, 8:15, 8:45, 9:15, 9:45, 10:15, 10:45, 11:15, 11:45, 12:15 P. M., 12:45, 1:15, 1:45, 2:15, 2:45, 3:15, 3:45, 4:15, 4:45, 5:15, 5:45, 6:10, 6:30.

Portland Landing at the Bonthouse, foot of Stark street, north side of Stark street ferry. 30jly2f3

PACIFIC COAST STEAMSHIP CO.—ALASKA ROUTE.

GOUDAY, PERKINS & CO., Gen'l Agents, 214 California street, San Francisco.

| Steamer | From Tacoma | Leave Seattle | Arrive Victoria | Leave Victoria | Arrive Port Townsend | Leave Port Townsend | Arrive Tacoma | Leave Tacoma | Arrive Seattle | Leave Seattle | Arrive Victoria | Leave

STEER IN THE BOILER ROOM.

He Terrorized the Jefferson Street Ferry-Boat's Crew for Five Long Hours.

He Made a Break for Every Man who Went Near Him, and Had to be Killed and Quartered to Settle Matters.

The boat by three feet ventilation hole on the port side of the Jefferson street ferry is now covered with a heavy bean new portable wooden shutter, and when any one asks why the improvement was made some one stands ready to tell of the fuss and excitement one steer created the other day. At 11 o'clock that day a band of 100 fat steers, belonging to W. W. Brindling, were driven on the ferry at the east side. When the guard chain was strung behind them they began swirling their tails and acting frivolously as if they were enjoying a little midsummer picnic, instead of being en route to the slaughterhouse.

They moved around and bellowed and jammed each other and before the ferry was half way across the river they succeeded in crowding one of their number, a big, four-year-old fellow, weighing 1200 pounds, down the ventilation hole. The animal fell about midway to the bottom of the hull, just behind the boiler and within a foot of the huge piston, which rotated in the routine performance of their duty. For a few minutes the steer was so surprised that he was as quiet as possible under the circumstances, but only for a time. Just as soon as he inhaled great draughts of the stifling air and had his hide toasted a few times he began to charge around in the narrow space between the boiler and the framework of the boat. A man could stand up in the place with room to spare and without danger of being warmed up, but the corpulent steer could not, and such conflict between hide and boiler produced a lot of noise and some work on the part of the steer. His eyes hung out like mooners, he frothed at the mouth and bellowed like a seven days' wonder.

Capt. George Ewing then made an attempt to rescue the unfortunate animal, which was prancing around as a lively rate, menacing the steam pipes and threatening every moment to get tangled up in the machinery, which would have ground him into a bone dust fertilizer and disabled the boat. His efforts proved unavailing.

About this time the supply of fuel in the furnace needed replenishing and Engineer Harry Hackett lowered himself into the pit and began feeding huge chunks of cordwood to the flames. He had thrown only a few pieces into the furnace when the infuriated steer, which was behind the boiler, espied him and made a headlong dash at him. Observations retarded his progress, and the engineer had plenty of time to effect his escape to the deck. The animal returned sullenly to its position behind the boiler, where the air was cooler and where there was more room to move around without getting daunted, and Engineer Hackett essayed to engineer the wood supply to the furnace. He was not quick enough for the steer, however, who scampered through a window. Several such escapades were indulged in, and it was slip and suck for the engineer to feed the fire without being gored.

A man named Jack was taking a nap "down below." He must have been a pretty good napper, for the commotion raised by the horny visitor did not arouse him. The first intimation he had of danger was a warning from Engineer Hackett, who called out to him:

"Jack! Jack! for heaven's sake get up. There's a bull in the boiler room."

Jack pulled himself together, rubbed his eyes, took a hasty look at the disturber of his rest and at the first opportunity escaped to the deck and was seen no more that day.

The steer continued in possession of the lower regions of the ferry and made passengers nervous the way he charged around.

About 4 o'clock after being monarch of all he surveyed for five hours, the steer raised himself on his hind legs and looked out the ventilation hole through which he came, and was enjoying the transition from the hot air of the hull to the cool river breeze when Al. Smith, the night engineer, threw a lariat over his head and tied the other end of the rope to a kelson. It was seen that the animal could not be rescued alive, and a pistol bullet in the head ended its circus for the day and forever. Then some butchers came aboard, severed it and carried the carcass off in chunks.

"No, we were not exactly scared," said Engineer Hackett to an OREGONIAN reporter, "but we worried all the time. I assure you it was not a pleasant experience to have an infuriated steer in the boiler room of a ferry for five long hours. We were in constant dread that the animal would break some of the steam pipes or become entangled in the machinery, and in either event it would have been to the damage of the boat, perhaps disabling it. I had to do some tall rustling to keep out of the way of the steer when I wanted to fill the furnace with wood."

MEN NEEDED IN THE CANNERIES.

There is a Great Demand for Chinamen, and Many Are Supplied.

"There is a great demand for Chinamen to work in the canneries along the coast," said Sold Back yesterday, as he stood watching his men pack a lot of rice, bean stick, pots, pans and dishes.

"Where is all this stuff going?"

"Down to Gardiner, Coos county. I am shipping forty men there to-day. I shall send thirty-five to Shoalwater bay on the 9th and I have an order for fifty for the Siuslaw, and a gang for a new company at Seaside."

"Have the canneries closed along the Columbia?"

"Not yet. They will close about the 16th."

"And there plenty of men to fill all orders?"

"No. Chinamen are very scarce. They demand $25 or $30 advance, and when they get that some of them don't care whether they work or not."

Take the Northern Pacific Railroad, the dining car route for all points east. Office, No. 2 Washington street.

GRAND ARMY MEN AND SHERIDAN.

They Adopt Sympathetic Resolutions on the Death of the Great General.

Garfield Post, No. 3, G. A. R., held a largely-attended meeting last evening. The life and service of Gen. Phil Sheridan was the subject of discussion, and remarks bristling with praise for his career and fall of sorrow for his death were made by Mr. J. D. Whiting, Capt. Warrens of Vancouver, R. T. Chamberlin of Geo. Wright Post, who served under Gen. Sheridan, and others.

The following resolutions of condolence were unanimously passed.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Divine Providence to remove from his life of usefulness and honor Philip Henry Sheridan.

Resolved, That in the death of Gen. Sheridan the Grand Army of the Republic loses a beloved comrade, the army a brilliant commander, and the nation a trusted citizen.

Resolved, That the life of Gen. Sheridan forms one of the most brilliant pages in the history of our country and that its study can be commended to the patriotic, the meritorious and the valiant.

Resolved, That the members of Garfield Post No. 3, Department of Oregon, G. A. R., extend their heartfelt sympathy to the family of Gen. Sheridan in this hour of their deep bereavement.

It is expected that Lincoln and Geo. Wright Posts will pass similar resolutions this week.

MR. STEVENSON IS IN TOWN.

The First Assistant Postmaster-General Visits Portland.

He is Announced as Simply Taking a Pleasure Tour, Although Reports Suggest That Politics Will Not be Ignored or Neglected.

First Assistant Postmaster General Stevenson is in the city. He came in just as quietly as if there never had been an election in Oregon. Ostensibly he is taking his summer vacation, and on that theory it is quite natural that he should come to Oregon. If he is seeking recreation he will find innumerable opportunities for securing it.

If Mr. Stevenson contemplates mingling business with pleasure, he might derive much suggestion for future effort by affording relief to the overworked clerks in the postoffice. If he then wants to find objects for further endeavor, he might take a trip through Washington territory and investigate the many reports of the alleged wretched mail service there.

But, if his mission is a political one, he will probably have his hands so full that no time will be left either for recreation, or official business.

Mr. Stevenson was cordially received by a number of friends, and disappeared from public view soon after his arrival. He had a consultation with Postmaster Roby and it is not improbable the conditions which have led to the over-working of the employes were investigated.

It was quietly reported that the real object of Mr. Stevenson is a political one, and that he has been in consultation with all the large-brained democrats of this city, and some irreverent republicans assert, that the first question asked each of the great men as they met the distinguished gentleman, was:

"Have you discovered yet just what struck you?"

There is no authentic report of what answer was made, although it is suspected by many that there was a strong brogue to their reply.

Mr. Stevenson, it is understood, will remain in the city several days.

THE COHN-FRIENDLY WEDDING.

A Happy Occasion Which was Attended by Numerous Friends.

Mr. Sig. L. Cohn and Miss Emma Friendly, both of this city, were united in marriage yesterday morning at the residence of the bride's parents. The ceremony was witnessed by a large number of friends, who gave evidence of the esteem in which they hold the happy couple by numerous costly and beautiful presents. The newly wedded pair left last evening for a wedding trip to Puget sound. The bride is the accomplished daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Friendly, old residents of Portland. Mr. Friendly is one of the pioneer merchants of Oregon and was for many years engaged in business in Corvallis.

Mr. and Mrs. Cohn will, on their return, reside in this city.

A SMALL DELINQUENT TAX LIST.

It Amounts to $5661. and is Less than for Several Years.

The city tax roll is now in the hands of the auditor, and there still remains due upon it $5,661 49. This will be laid before the committee of ways and means at its next meeting, when an alias warrant will probably be issued and the property liable advertised for sale.

The total amount of the city tax was $140,153 40. Of this $135,854 55 was paid in, and the balance, $10,298 85, was turned over to the chief of police as delinquent. He collected without resorting to extreme measures the sum of $4,637 36, leaving due on the final delinquent list $5,661 49.

This is the smallest delinquent list for several years, notwithstanding that the tax roll is larger than it used to be, having in the last two years increased $11,000. Last year the final delinquent list, to collect which an alias warrant was issued, amounted to $8697, over $3000 more than it is this year.

FROM THE LATIN.

PORTLAND, Aug. 6.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

Will you please inform me through the columns of your paper how the letters "lbs." came to be the abbreviation of pounds?

INQUIRER.

[*From Libra*, the Romas pound, the "lbs" being the abbreviation of the dative or ablative plural, *libris*.]

The perfume of violets, the purity of the lily, the glow of the rose and the flush of Hebe, combine in Pozzoni's wondrous Powder.

YES, THAT IS THE CITY JAIL

It is as Full of Holes as a Colander, but, Then, Tramps Must Have a Show.

If it Was More Securely Constructed No One Could Get Out Except by the Doors, and That Would be Contrary to Precedent.

"So that's your city jail, is it?"

"Yes, sir."

The first speaker was a tall, heavy-set man, an Eastern tourist, visiting Portland. The person who answered his question was a city friend, who was showing him around.

"Gloomy sort of a building," continued the first speaker, as he surveyed the general tumble-down aspect of the jail and noticed that the plaster was missing in patches and that the building and paint had not been brightened for several years.

"Somewhat," responded the Portlander apologetically.

"Do you have much crime here?" resumed the Eastern man.

"Very little. We have a number of petty offenders to look out for such as drunks, vagrants and smaller fry."

"Can you take care of them?"

"Yes."

"In that—that jail?"

"Yes."

"Well that surprises me. I didn't think you kept anything in there but cockroaches. The jail does not look very substantial."

"The truth is," explained the Portland man, "that once in a while we do have a little jail break, for which the jail is to blame, not the officers. It is insecure and has been for some time. We will have a good jail in a few years. The other night four prisoners escaped."

The insecurity of the city jail has been a patent fact for several years, and a potent factor in aiding prisoners in obtaining pure air, guaranteed not to spoil. For this the officers cannot reasonably be held to blame, for they cannot watch every weak spot about the place. The big cell, in the west end of the building, where the ordinary offenders are confined is an uninviting place. Tiers of bunks are ranged on two walls and along the third there are iron cages for violent or dangerous malefactors. In the fourth wall there is a door, with iron-barred windows on either side. The bars are in a state of innocuous desuetude and it is not the most difficult matter in the world to displace them. Quite a time since Chas. McLaughlin, a prisoner, sawed one of the bars of the window on the north side with an improvised saw made from a caseknife, which he stole while dinner was being served. The damage was repaired by the use of iron bolts attached perpendicularly to the cross pieces, which slide up and down on the bars and do not fit into the brick walls on either side of the window. Consequently the other night when four prisoners took a notion to leave, all they had to do was to remove a loose piece of timber from a bunk, and with this lever pry up the cross piece and remove the bar which McLaughlin had previously cut. Once in the yard they found no trouble in climbing over the fence and escaping to the street. The break made by the escaping prisoners has been repaired, and the planks in the bunk will be bolted down so that they cannot be removed and be used as levers by prisoners bent on getting out.

The only safe places in the building are the two dark cells on the first floor. Insane persons, those suffering from delirium tremens and vagrants are confined in here.

The front cell, commonly called the "parlor," is generally devoted to women and the "higher" order of prisoners, such as murderers, forgers and others requiring strict surveillance, which is always recorded them. This "parlor" contains two lounges, a small table, a stove, one chair (which has no back) and a ceiling, blackened as could be by the flame from a single gas jet.

In the upper portion of the building there is a dark cell and a front cell, neither of which is considered very cozy on account of the unsound condition of the bars in the transom. Both are used for women, because they do not generally seek to escape. About a year ago one woman did make her escape through the transom.

The prisoners who escape from the city jail are entirely of a class not worthy of the trouble of recapture, fellows whose room is preferable to their presence, and when they break jail they never stop running until they get out of sight of Portland and its police officers. They seldom ever return to the city for fear of rearrest.

Most of the prisoners who escape or attempt to escape from the jail do so by the sawing process, although some adopt novel ways. Before the rotten floor was removed two or three years ago, a number got out one night by cutting their way through the floor to the space beneath, reaching the sidewalk through the grating. One fellow, who was confined to the dark cell adjoining the stairway leading from the enclosure in front of the big cell to the police court room, dug through the brick wall and was preparing to take Frenchleave when discovered. Another who occupied the "parlor," was caught recently cutting a hole in the door, through which he contemplated thrusting his hand in order to reach and remove the lock.

To sum up, the jail needs to be repaired and made secure. Chief of Police Parrish, when asked about the matter yesterday, said he had nothing to say. He remarked, however, that the best care had always been taken with the jail and that the best has been done under the circumstances. He thought that if a new jail were decided upon it should be located further back, say Fifth or Sixth street.

MRS. O'BRIEN'S LETTER.

PORTLAND, Aug. 7.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

I wish to state that the cause of my taking laudanum recently was sickness, not because my husband does not provide for me. Mr. O'Brien has worked all his life, except last winter, when he could not get employment, and he has been very kind to the children. I had trouble with him years ago, but of late we have lived very happy and united. He has always provided for his family. Years ago he wasted his money, but not of late years. MRS. JAMES O'BRIEN.

Suffering from scrofula is ended by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier.

THE WASHINGTON STREET RAILWAY.

A Double Track Will be Laid to Second Street—The Work Begins.

The work of laying a double track for the street railway on Washington street was begun yesterday, under the superintendence of John Hamilton. Operations were commenced at Second street, which is as far east as the double track will extend.

The new track will be laid up Second to a switch, and the cars will then run over this track till the old trackcan be removed to one side, to its proper position. The tearing up and removing of the old track will be a work of great labor. As soon as the tracks are completed to the first switch a second track will be laid to the next switch, and the work will be carried on this way to completion. A large force of men is employed and the company expects to have the whole completed within a month. As soon as this is done a line will be constructed by the same company from the head of Second street to its intersection with the Tacoma depot grounds. The new line will be connected with the Washington line and by it reach the line on Eleventh street running to Montgomery.

The company contemplate still further improvements, and it seems evident that the city is not going to lack street railway accommodation.

RECORD OF THE MARKSMEN.

The Department Competitive Contest at Vancouver Barracks.

Complete Score for the Shoot at Known Distances—Some Good Records Made Under Adverse Conditions—To-day's Shoot.

The Department of the Columbia rifle contest at Vancouver continues. Good weather was had at yesterday's shooting, although a bad wind interfered with the long range contests. Following is the score of the shoot at known distances:

NAME.	Rnk	Co.	Regt.	SCORES. 200	300	500	600	Total.
Goodman, Wm. F.	1 Lt.	....	14 I	35	39	41	33	148
Kimball, Wm. A.	2 Lt	....	14 I	34	32	35	36	137
Mitchel, J.	Pvt	B	2Cv	33	35	42	42	153
Foley, J. B.	Pvt	C	2Cv	44	40	45	37	166
Hollis, James W.	Sg't	D	2Cv	42	45	36	26	149
Steiner, Emil H.	Sg't	E	2Cv	40	41	35	33	149
Dell, Adam,	Corp	F	2Cv	49	37	39	26	151
Henzer, Henry	Corp	G	2Cv	37	42	43	36	158
Miller, Geo. F.	Sg't	H	2Cv	40	41	41	32	154
Blunt, Geo.	1S'g't	I	2Cv	37	33	40	35	145
Putnam, Wm L.	Pvt	L	2Cv	42	37	41	35	156
Allen, E.	Corp	A	4 In	30	39	38	35	142
Borseth, Peter	Corp	B	4 In	34	36	27	27	124
Covey, James.	Corp	C	4 In	37	39	33	41	155
White, John H.	Corp	D	4 In	38	35	42	28	143

NAME.	Rnk	Co.	Regt.	SCORES. 200	300	500	600	Total.
Stoddard, Fred.	Pvt	E	4 In	38	48	40	34	155
Roper, Ludwig.	1 Sgt	F	4 In	42	41	42	40	166
Flores, George.	Pvt	G	4 In	37	34	36	25	132
Eppenger, Chas	Pvt	H	4 In	41	40	45	39	165
Smallwood, H. L.	Sg't	I	4 In	36	39	37	27	139
Densmore, G. A.	Pvt	K	4 In	41	42	44	29	156
Brown, Wm	Sg't	A	14 I	33	41	40	34	148
Seal, Lobans D.	Sg't	B	14 I	41	42	40	35	158
Nolan, Thos	Sg't	C	14 I	40	28	44	48	160
Schmidt, Wm	Sg't	D	14 I	40	39	38	40	157
Matches, Eugene.	Sg't	E	14 I	32	43	41	37	153
Lunsford, D. E.	Mus	F	14 I	43	41	41	40	165
McGee, John	Sg't	G	14 I	44	39	46	42	171
Robertson, Cady.	Sg't	H	14 I	40	48	41	29	162
McLaughlin, I. H.	Cp'l	K	14 I	42	37	39	36	154

The shoot to-day will be the competitive skirmish firing. This practice is the most difficult as well as the most interesting of all.

THE CHIEF ENGINEERS' ASSOCIATION.

Chief Morgan of the Fire Department Will Attend the Meeting at Minneapolis.

Chief Engineer Harry Morgan of the Portland fire department has been granted a two weeks' leave of absence and will start East to-morrow afternoon. He will go to Minneapolis to attend the annual meeting of the Chief Engineers' Association of the United States, which will convene August 14. The association will be in session several days. Delegations will be in attendance from all portions of the Union and a very interesting meeting is expected.

The purpose of the convention is to discuss various matters connected with fires, the best methods to save imperiled human lives and preserve property. Much practical good will result from the interchange of personal experiences and mutual suggestions. To a reporter Chief Morgan said:

"I am going back to attend the Association of Chief Engineers, in the general interests of property in this city, and to represent this department in the meeting. I shall keep my eyes and ears open, and shall learn all I possibly can. I expect I shall come back with my head full of new ideas, which, I hope, will be of practical benefit to all our Portland firemen."

During Mr. Morgan's absence First Assistant Doubleghower will act as chief engineer of the department.

PERSONAL.

Justice W. P. Lord, of the supreme court, and wife are at the Esmond.

Messrs. A. C. and R. W. Emmons have constructed temporary cottages on their property at Riverdale and have moved their families out there while their residences are being built.

Alban P. Kelly, managing editor of the San Francisco *Examiner* editorial force, is in the city. When San Francisco people seek recreation under agreeable climatic conditions, they always come to Oregon.

Prof. E. Cook and his daughter, Miss May Cook, who went East to attend the National Music Teachers' Association, and have since been visiting friends in Michigan and New York, returned yesterday accompanied by Miss Nina Cook, a sister of Prof. Cook.

AUTOMATIC ENGINES.

TACOMA, W. T., Feb. 25, 1888.

Messrs. Russell & Co., Portland, Oregon—*Gentlemen*: We have been running the automatic engine bought of you for a week or more and so far we are much pleased with it. Our engineer says it is the best engine he ever run, and he has had extensive experience in building and running of engines. What he notices especially is its uniformity of action under varying load. He tested it with his speed indicator and found there was no change in the number of revolutions when the dynamo was plugged in or cut out.

Yours truly,

TACOMA LIGHT & WATER CO.

By J. H. HOUGHTON, Secretary.

NEWS FROM THE EAST SIDE.

The Mount Hood Scientific Expedition Will Leave To-morrow.

A Big Panther Seen Near Bull Run—Trouble Over a Grocer's Assignment—A Young Man's Disappearance.

The Mt. Hood party, consisting of O. C. Yocum, Prof. Wetzell, W. W. Gorman and two others, will start for the mountain to-morrow. The expedition will be made for scientific purposes, and will be under the charge of an officer of the U. S. army, and Mr. Yocum will make an attempt to communicate by means of flashes with his picture gallery on Fourth street and also in the vicinity of Jefferson street ferry. Parties will watch for these signals Sunday afternoon at 2 P. M. The party will be gone ten days. They will place the iron box intrusted to their care by the Alpine Club on the very highest attainable point.

CHASING A PANTHER.

Dr. W. W. Royal has just made a professional trip to the Sandy and to Bull Run that was full of excitement and interest. He first drove to Revenue and then, in company of Mrs. Bramhall, drove to Bull Run to see her daughter, who was sick. They drove through some wooded country, and while proceeding they saw something in the road that looked like a large Newfoundland dog. The animal moved to a log on one side, and the doctor got out, walked toward it and flourished his hat. At that instant the animal sprang from the log on which he was standing to another that was above him thirty feet. Dr. Royal could then see he was chasing a remarkably large panther and he got back into his buggy and got out of that neighborhood as soon as possible. The doctor had a basket of trout in his buggy, and the lady thought the panther was attracted by the fish, and wanted them thrown out, but he would not consent. It is reported that several panthers have been seen in that neighborhood lately.

MADE AN ASSIGNMENT.

Yesterday morning A. L. Lamb, an East Portland merchant, made an assignment to H. O. Chance, for the benefit of his creditors. Lamb's assets are estimated to be worth $1789 23, and his liabilities amount to $1721 94, divided as follows: Wadhams & Elliott, $797 56; Kratz, Washburne & Co., $172 09; Verdier & Clossett, $45; Clossett & Devers, $61 98; Older & Son, $42; J. J. Kadderly, $5 25; Magness & Kadderly, $6 30; Monroe & Tomlinson, $22 97; Soden & Spicer, $26 30; Rosenfield & Co., $53 80; Day & Co., $12; Standard Soap Company, $60; J. A. Folger & Co., $46; S. Bear & Co., $98; J. Burkhard, $22 79; Feldman & Co., $33 97; Johnson & Paterson, $2 97; H. Everding, $67 90; Portland Cracker Company, $6 36; Morrison & Co., $1 70; Seber Bros., $55. Just before the assignee took charge of the store a Portland firm to whom Lamb was indebted got out an attachment and came over here, took forcible possession of the store and began removing articles into an express wagon, with the intention of moving. They were informed that an assignment had been made, but no attention was paid and the express wagon drove away with the articles. The attorneys in the case reported yesterday evening that a settlement had been made between Mr. Lamb and his creditors, of what nature, however, was not learned.

NOTES.

P. A. Wagner and family have gone to Washougal to be absent about two weeks.

Two immense barges loaded with gravel for N street are moored south of the box factory.

There is considerable complaint about fast driving along Fourth street. Buggy teams dash along at a furious rate sometimes.

L. A. Hughes, who has been in the employ of Smith & Metcalf, has not been seen for several days. His friends hope he will turn up all right.

The Portland & Vancouver Railway Company has completed the grading along Margaretta avenue, and the ties have been put down in readiness for the iron.

Councilman Merrick has gone to Yaquina bay with his family for a short time. He was not present at the council meeting Monday night, and he was greatly missed.

It is stated on good authority that some Eastern men are contemplating building a sawmill at some point between Albina and St. John to manufacture lumber for Eastern markets.

Clinton & McCoy will build forthwith twenty cottages if a bonus of $5000 is raised for them by the people of East Portland. The cottages are to be built on the grounds bought by these gentlemen of Uncle Jimmy Stephens.

Work will begin on the refreshment and waiting-room on Fifth and N streets this morning. The will be 24 by 16 feet from the corner, on N street. The hotel will be built after the waiting-room has been finished, directly on the corner.

A THOROUGHBRED REBEL.

Senator Butler Willing to be Classed as a "Rebel" Because He Stands in "Good Company."

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Senator Butler of South Carolina went home to make a speech at the dedication of a monument to ex-Confederate soldiers at Greenville, S. C. This is a passage from his speech as published in one of his own organs just received here:

We were citizens of an independent commonwealth, independent in the sphere of her constitutional action before we became Confederate soldiers, and in becoming Confederate soldiers we did not cease to be citizens of an independent commonwealth. We became soldiers in obedience to the commands of our state, not of a revolutionary or irresponsible faction, but of a fully equipped organized government to which we then owed our primary allegiance, and when we ceased to be her soldiers we still remained citizens of our state, rejoicing still as citizens of a constitutional government devoted to its traditions and principles. Upon the failure of the Confederate government we renewed our allegiance to the Federal government, always remaining loyal citizens to our state; therefore, whoever says we are traitors simply advertises his ignorance or lies. We can stand the epithet "rebel" because that places us in good company.

They Are Not Synonymous Terms and the Reason Why Is Given.

In regard to the complaint concerning tickets issued by the Bridge Railway Company not being taken by the bridge company, as toll for foot passengers on Sunday, a representative of the bridge company says: "The bridge company and the railway company are separate and distinct corporations. The railway company pays the bridge company a percentage on their gross earnings for the use of the bridge, just as any other transportation company would. Their tickets were good for a ride on the cars, but not for toll on the bridge any more than a bridge ticket would be good for a ride on the cars. The railway company pay the bridge company 15 per cent., and if the tickets of the railway company were taken for toll on the bridge the bridge company would receive only the 15 per cent. for their toll. Bridge tickets are sold eight for 25 cents, and if the car company accepted them for fares they would only get about 3 cents for carrying passengers to Sunnyside. The trouble was caused by the great Sunday rush to the east side, which the car company could not accommodate."

In regard to the complaint about the draw not being opened with sufficient celerity Mr. Campbell, superintendent of the bridge, says it must be remembered that there is no travel across the railroad bridge, while the Morrison bridge is thronged most of the time. He claims that the draw is opened with reasonable speed. It is more than likely that the draw will be worked by machinery before long.

No well regulated household should be without a bottle of Angostura Bitters, the world renowned appetizer and invigorator. Beware of counterfeits. Ask your grocer or druggist for the genuine article, manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

Purchase your tickets and reserve your sleeping car accommodation at No. 2 Washington street, office Northern Pacific Railroad.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. SOLD ONLY IN CANS.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N.Y.

D. W. CROWLEY & CO., Agents, Portland.

AMUSEMENTS.

Excursion to the Ocean.

C. P. N. CO'S STEAMER

"PRINCESS LOUISE,"

CAPT. JOHN IRVING.

Will sail on the 10th of August next

From Victoria to Queen Charlotte Islands,

FORT SIMPSON,

And other Points of Interest on the North west Coast.

Trip will be made through the Grand Scenery of this portion of British Columbia, through the Inner Channels and Inlets to avoid rough water, and will take about 14 days.

The number of first-class passengers will be limited to 44 (forty-four).

Fare for the Round Trip from Portland, $74 00

Tickets now on sale. For further particulars, reservation of state-rooms, etc., apply to the office of Northern Pacific R. R., No. 2 Washington street, Portland, Or.

21j to a10 A. D. CHARLTON, Ass't Gen'l Pass. Agt.

NEW PARK THEATER.

Commencing Tuesday Eve., Aug. 7.

Five Nights. Saturday Matinee.

First appearance in this city of the world renowned American Artiste,

FANNY DAVENPORT,

Accompanied by Mr. Melbourne Mellowell and her own company, presenting Victorien Sardou's masterpieces,

TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, SATURDAY MATINEE, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY EVENING } FEDORA. LA TOSCA.

Presented with the same company, scenery and effects used during the recent engagement at the Baldwin Theater, San Francisco.

SEATS NOW ON SALE AT PRENTICE'S.

Prices, $1 50, $1, 75c, 50c

GETTYSBURG CYCLORAMA.

The Great Battle Painting!

Admission 50c Children 25c.

This unequaled exhibition is open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. On Sundays from 1:30 P. M. to 10 P. M. Third street between Ash and Pine.

FOR THE FINEST GLASS OF BEER IN THE City, go to Frank Keller's, First and Pine streets

KOEN

The World-Beater

FOR

CLOTH

LOOK AT 'EM,

FEEL 'EM, TRY 'EM ON,

Then talk. We offer to-morrow (Monday) and Tuesday:

50 Blue Flannel Men's Suits at $9.50 [illegible]

50 Extra Fine Blue Flannel Men's Suits at $11.50

30 Genuine Blue Yacht Cloth Men's Suits at $15.

Worth $20 any day.

We don't follow our competitors. We are always in the lead.

But the crowds at our store get Full Value for Every Dollar Left With Us.

Country Orders promptly attended to

GRAND OPENING

—OF—

Fancy Goods, Laces and Embroideries, Wools and Zephyrs,

Ladies' & Children's Underwear, Hosiery, etc., Gloves, Corsets,

And all the Latest Styles to be found in a first-class store, and at

THE VERY LOWEST PRICES.

A special feature of our establishment will be an

ART ROOM!

Stocked with all the Latest Novelties, including PLUSHES, SATINS, SURAHS, PONGEES and FIGURED SILKS, etc.

All kinds of needlework taught by an experienced teacher. Terms moderate. Orders taken for stamping. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

While respectfully soliciting a share of the patronage of the people of Portland, it will always be a pleasure to show our goods to our visitors, whether purchasers or not.

J. WEILL,

127 Third Street, - - - Portland.

SALAMANDER FELTING COMPANY

Manufacturer of Asbestos Boiler Covering, Indestructible Non-Conducting Coverings for Steam Pipes, etc. J. MALIFF, Agent. Office: 150 First street. P. O. Box 450, Portland, Oregon.

THE MOST ABSOLUTE [illegible]

ON INVESTMENTS.

ALBINA

OREGON.

AN ENTERPRISING CITY.

[illegible]

THE NORTHWEST RAILROADS.

AS A PLACE FOR

INVESTMENT OF CAPITAL

IN REAL ESTATE

Or in manufacturing or other enterprises, ALBINA presents to-day the most absolute assurance of the largest increase on such investments of any spot in Oregon. It is beautifully situated on the river opposite the north end of Portland, and DOWN the river from the central portion of Portland. The bridges already built, under construction and contemplated, are fast driving the heavy business of the city and nearly all of the shipping further and further down stream. Soon all of it will be carried on below the railway and passenger bridge. Albina will get the benefit of this move, and even now she has

[illegible] Docks and Warehouses in Oregon.

THE MAMMOTH

[illegible] Shops

Built by the Northern Pacific Tesminal Company, in which the O. R. & N. Co., the Union Pacific, the Oregon Short Line, Southern Pacific and Northern Pacific Companies are interested, are located here. These shops have just been completed, and will soon commence operations with a large force of workmen.

Other industrial enterprises are located here, among which are the Portland Flooring Mills, the largest in Oregon. A Dry Dock, capable of accommodating the largest ship afloat, is now also under construction.

Several companies are now organizing to embark in other industrial and manufacturing enterprises, all of which will be located at Albina, because

IT IS HERE THAT EVERY RAILROAD TERMINATES

That runs into the Pacific Northwest, and all enterprises of magnitude must first take into consideration the transportation facilities when deciding on a locality for their plant.

TWO STREET-CAR LINES TO RUN

[illegible]

Of the city and across the peninsula to the banks of the Columbia, are to be pushed vigorously to completion, one being now under construction, and the franchise procured and iron ordered for the other.

No other locality in Oregon has such solid, substantial backing. No other spot in Oregon can have just the peculiar combinations of

LARGE INTERESTS

Which are sure to make Albina

A Great Business and Industrial Center.

THE STREET RAILWAYS NOW BUILDING

[illegible] REAL ESTATE

FOR BUSINESS AND RESIDENCE

Purposes that beautiful and sightly table land lying north and east of Albina, standing on which one overlooks the river, with its varied life and the whole city of Portland.

Considering the bright prospects for immediate and rapid growth, property in all parts of Albina is remarkably low, lots ranging from $100 up, according to location.

Its enterprising people have built fine churches and school houses, put in water works, are grading and improving streets, and seem determined to keep fully abreast of the the times. Any one having a few dollars to spare will

[illegible] a Nucleus for a Large Fortune

If he wisely invests in Albina real estate at present figures.

For full information apply to the following well known gentlemen and reputable real estate dealers: W. M. Killingsworth, 105 First street; J. W. Cook, 22 Oak street; J. B. Montgomery's agent, opposite north end Montgomery dock, Albina; Geo. P. Lent, 54½ Morrison street; J. E. Hazeltine, 214 Front st; Van D. DeLashmutt, Mayor of Portland; Haight & Donner, 1½ Washington st.; H. B. Oatman, corner First and Washington; John M. Pittinger, Albina; D. F. Sherman, Cashier Oregon National Bank; T. W. Pittinger, Albina; Jacob Hamas, Merchants' Hotel; Thompson & Manifee, Albina; Dr. S. A. Brown; E. Hill, Albina; Dr. J. Surman; A. J. Smithson, Albina; Robert Bell, T. L. Vennegerholz, Albina, or G. S. Perkins. Ferry leaves foot Oak st. every ½-hour; fare 5c.

[illegible] VOL. XXVIII.

NORTH PACIFI[illegible]

Of SUPERIOR QUALI[illegible] the same price a[illegible]

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR

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Twenty-first

L. C. H[illegible]

DIAMONDS, WAT[illegible]

SILVER-WA[illegible]

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL[illegible]

149 F[illegible]

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The Gia[illegible]

Giant and Judson[illegible]

JAMES LAIDLAW & C[illegible]

—AG[illegible]

CALIFORNIA

Hercules, Chan[illegible]

Powders,

J. H ARTHUR, Ag[illegible]

LAWRENCE, OSTROM[illegible]

FAMOUS

[illegible] OF MEN

For Medicinal

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Is Death to

MALARIA,

CHILLS AND F[illegible]

TYPHOID FEVER,

BOWEL TROUBLES,

LOSS OF APPETITE,

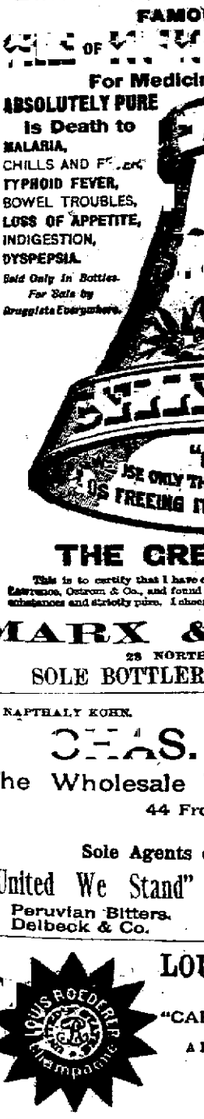
INDIGESTION,

DYSPEPSIA.

Sold Only in Bottles.

For Sale by

Druggists Everywhere.



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COR. 2d & [illegible] STS.

[illegible] TESTS.

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Fancy Goods, Laces and Embroideries, Wools and Zephyrs,

Ladies' & Children's Underwear, Hosiery, etc., Gloves, Corsets,

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DUKE'S

CAMEL

CIGARETTES

ABSOLUTELY.

THE BEST N[illegible]EWSP[illegible]

AT ANY PRICE.

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